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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXVI NO. 108 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA

General Amnesty For Mysore Politicals?

Swaraj Bhavan Exempted From Taxes

Overwhelming Majority For Allahabad Municipal Board Resolution

(From Our Special Correspondent)
ALLAHABAD, May 5.

The Allahabad Municipal Board has decided to exempt from taxes Swaraj Bhawan which has been dedicated to the nation by the late Motilal Nehru.

It is understood, Acharya Kripalani moved the Municipal authorities in this connection. The exemption proposal was submitted to the commissioner who replied a year ago that as the position of the building occupied by the Congress Hospital has been omitted from assessment, there was no case at all for exemption. Of the remainder portion, now it was open the board to treat it as exempted under general exemption provided in bye-laws. Later the Tax Superintendent, however, expressed the view that it was a fit case for exemption as the building was devoted to public causes. The Swaraj Bhawan trust was also not making any income out of the building. The Chairman of the Board agreed with the superintendent's note.

The matter came up before the meeting of the Board. The proposal was opposed by some members who feared that the Muslim League and other parties might demand a similar concession.

Mr. R. N. Basu the Chairman said that Swaraj Bhawan was the gift of one of the greatest citizens of Allahabad.

The Board resolved by an overwhelming majority to exempt the Swaraj Bhawan from taxes.

U. S. Opinion On French Proposal For Devaluation

WASHINGTON, May 5.

Mr Morgenthau stated that the United States, Britain and France have agreed to continue the Tripartite Monetary Agreement.

After making the announcement to the Press Conference he said, "We feel that what the French treasury proposes to do comes within the spirit of the Tripartite Agreement."—Reuter.

Proclamation May Be Issued

MAHARAJA CONCERNED OVER RECENT FIRING

Dewan's Pronouncement And Sardar's Visit Indicate Turn Of Events

BANGALORE, May 5.

News available from authoritative quarters indicates that there is a definite possibility of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore issuing a proclamation, granting general amnesty to all the political prisoners, including 120 Satyagrahis who were arrested in connection with the recent Flag Satyagraha, on the eve of the Yuvaraja's marriage ceremony, whch comes off in the middle of this month.

On enquiries made in this connection, "United Press" learns that His Highness granted an interview to the Regent (?) of Mysore on May 2 and also granted audiences to Dewan Sir Mirza Ismail and the Yuvaraja.

Although it is difficult to state accurately what transpired at these interviews, informed circles believe that His Highness expressed concern over the recent firing at Viduraswatha and also discussed the steps that might be taken for smoothing down the strained relations that might have ensued therefrom between the State authorities and the people.

The latest pronouncement of the Mysore Dewan enunciating the attitude of the State towards the Congress Flag, taken in conjunction with the forthcoming visit of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Acharya Kirpalani, is considered as an indicator of the developments to come.—United Press.

TRICOLOUR AND GOVT.'S ORDER

BANGALORE, May 5.

The Mysore Government have released for publication an order relating to the policy of the Government regarding the Congress Flag.

"The Government order points out that Government have no wish to interfere with the use of any colours, flag or other emblem used either to indicate in a peaceful and unprovocative manner, the political opinions or proposals which are intended for the good of the subjects of the State, so long as such opinions or proposals and the manner of advocating them are not incompatible with loyalty to the State and the Ruler and are advocated in a peaceful and loyal manner. Such uses of colours, flags or other emblems by individuals or at party meetings or in orderly processions, which are not likely to provoke any breach of peace, are permissible.

"But the Government cannot allow any ceremonial hoisting, unfurling or saluting of any flag or other emblems in any public place or places open to the public, the intention of which is to express allegiance to any authority outside the State or express, in contravention or qualification of allegiance to the Maharaja, subordination or obedience to any political organisation or body established or directed from outside the borders of the State.

"Such must be the intention or implication if a political flag instituted by some authority or body outside the State is ceremoniously hoisted and honoured within the State: such action is, therefore, prohibited. Such ceremonies are quite unnecessary for the propagation of legitimate political opinions. The subjects of the Maharaja can express under the Flag of the State any opinion compatiable with their loyalty to the State.

"No flag should be set up or used in competition with that flag or in any manner derogatory to that flag, which it should be the pride of all loyal subjects of the State and all patriotic Mysoreans to honour.—A.P.

WARDHA SCHEME IN MADRAS

MADRAS, May 5.

Mr. Arya Nayakam, Secretary of the Hindusthani Talini Sangh (All India Education Board) arrived here this morning after attending the Rural Workers' Conference at Perianaickenpalayam (Coimbatore District).

He met the Hon. Mr. Rajagopalachariar, Premier and the Hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan this afternoon and discussed the question of introducing the Wardha Scheme of basic education in the presidency.

Before coming to Madras Mr. Arya Nayakam met the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher Bombay Premier, in the same connection He was satisfied with the proposals for training teachers for this purpose.—United Press.

THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

Fate Of Clove Bales In Madras

MADRAS, May 5.

Nearly 500 bales of cloves which were landed yesterday were cleared for export to-day and the rest will be cleared in the course of a few days. In view of the fact that a settlement is in sight it is likely that merchants will agree to holding up the stocks in their own godown for the time being.

Expecting picketing a few policemen were seen to-day near the Warehouse.—A. P

Flag Satyagraha In Mysore To Cease?

SARDAR PATEL'S MOVE TO END IMBROGLIO

State Emblem To Be Flown With Tricolour: Politicals To Be Set Free?

BANGALORE, May 5.

It is reliably understood that following points will form the basis of negotiations likely to be conducted by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in order to compose the differences between the Mysore Congress and the Mysore Government:—

Firstly, Mysore Congress should cease the Flag Satyagraha;

Secondly, at all Congress ceremonies the State Flag should be flown with the Congress Flag; and

Thirdly, all the political prisoners should be released forthwith.

HANSRAJ "WIRELESS" RELEASED AT LAST

KARACHI, May 5.

Hansraj "Wireless" was released from Hyderabad (Sind) Jail this evening according to private advice received here.

Hansraj is likely to remain in Sind for the time being. He is the only political prisoner in Sind whose release has been agitating the mind of two successive Governments for over a year. He was undergoing imprisonment for nearly five years.—A.P.

IMPORT OF SARDAR'S VISIT TO MYSORE

To Study Both Sides Of Firing And Report To Congres Cabinet

BANGALORE, May 5.

Speculation is rife as to the purpose of the hurried visit of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who with Acharya Kripalani is due to arrive here to-morrow.

Enquiries made by Associated Press in responsible Congress circles reveal that Mysore State Congress soon after the police firing at Viduraswatha on April 25 applied to the Congress High Command to make an independent enquiry and it is thought that Sardar's visit is in response to the same. It is gathered that Sardar will visit Viduraswatha tomorrow and acquaint himself with every aspect of the Congress case. He will also meet the Dewan and other officials so as to get to know Government view-point. It is likely that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will explore all avenues to find out if it is not possible to compose the differences between the Durbar and the Congress without loss of prestige and dignity to both sides.

It is understood that Sardar Patel will place his findings before the Congress Working Committee due to meet at Bombay shortly.—A.P.

BAN ON MYSORE M.L.A.

BANGALORE, May 5.

Mr. T. Ramchar a member of the Mysore Legislature has been served with an order under Section 39 of the Mysore Police Act, prohibiting him from addressing public meetings at Bangalore for two months.—A.P.

Loyalists To Mobilise

BANGALORE, May 5.

It is reliably understood that arrangements are afoot to hold a Conference of the people of the State at Chamarajnagar in Mysore to protest against the alleged and intended interference by some Congressmen in the internal affairs of the State and also extend loyal co-operation and support to Government.—A.P.

Chamberlain Introduces Eire Bill

Churchill's Withering Attack On Defence Agreement

LONDON: May 5.

Moving the Second Reading of the Eire (Confirmation of Agreement) Bill, the Prime Minister paid a tribute to Mr. Malcolm MacDonald's inexhaustible patience and sympathy in connection with the negotiations. Four questions which were reviewed during the Anglo-Irish meetings were: Partition. Defence. Finance and Trade.

"Excluding Eire's annual payment of a quarter-million in respect of damage to property British claims amount capitalised over hundred million pounds. Eire did not admit the claim. Nevertheless, we have been receiving over four millions annually from special duties. All financial claims are being withdrawn in return for ten million. Nobody could deny it was a generous treatment, but, if ever a dispute was to be ended, some compromise was inevitable."

Proceeding Mr. Chamberlain said that no part of the discussions gave more prolonged and more anxious thought than the subject of Defence and the request that we hand back full unrestricted possession of certain ports and repeal of certain articles of the treaty, which gave us rights to those ports.

Mr. Chamberlain concluded exhorting the House to bear in mind that the conclusion of the agreement obtained warm approval not only by many in this country but in others, in the Dominions and the united States, indeed everywhere.

Labourite spokesman Grenfell congratulated the Government on abandoning the scornful attitude they had previously adopted towards Ireland.

After Mr. Chamberlain's reply Mr. Churchill declared that the Agreement seemed to have given everything away in return for the payment of ten millions sterling. It did not end the Anglo-Irish quarrel, because Mr. De Valera had said that he would never rest until partition was swept away.—Reuter's Special.

MADRAS LOAN TO A. I. S. A.

MADRAS, May 5.

With regard to the proposal of the Madras Government of advancing Rs. 20,000 to the All-India Spinners' Association for providing employment to the people in the famine-stricken areas in the Ceded Districts of the Presidency through hand-spinning, it is understood that the advance of money will be repayable in three years but it will be free of interest.

The Government are of the opinion that the Charka is a much better and healthier form of employment to the workless agriculturists, particularly to women, who have to eke out their livelihood in the famine zone by the only other alternative of breaking stones for road metal.—United Press.

"C. R." For Bombay

MADRAS, May 5.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, the Premier of Madras, is expected to leave Madras on the 10th instant for Bombay to attend the Congress Premiers' Conference, which will be held there on the 12th, 13th and 14th May.

It is understood that the Madras Premier will be staying in Bombay for a week.—United Press.

Oxford Skittled Out For 117 In First Knock

FOLLOWING ON THEY LOSE FOUR WICKETS FOR 29

LONDON: May 5.

BATTING THE WHOLE DAY ON WEDNESDAY, AUSTRALIANS HAD MADE 481 FOR THE LOSS OF FIVE WICKETS.

TO-DAY THEY CONTINUED THEIR INNINGS PILING UP THE HUGE SCORE OF 679 RUNS FOR SEVEN, DECLARED.

AUSTRALIANS: (1st Innings).

Fingleton, c Whetherly, b Evans	124
Brown, c Evans, b MacIndoe	72
Bradman, l.b.w. Evans	58
McCabe, b MacIndoe	110
Chipperfield, c Whetherly, b Darwall-Smith	53
Hassett, b Darwall-Smith	146
Waite, c Kimpton, b Evans	54
Walker, (not out)	31
Extras	31
Total (for 7, declared)	679

OXFORD: (1st Innings).

Walford, b Waite	17
Dixon, c Walker, b Ward	17
Kimpton, b Fleetwood-Smith	2
Grover, b Fleetwood-Smith	2
Eager, st. Walker, b Ward	0
Murraywood (run out)	11
Evans (run out)	0
MacIndoe, b Fleetwood-Smith	2
Darwall-Smith, b Fleetwood-Smith	0
Whetherly, b Fleetwood-Smith	0
Eggar (not out)	51
Extras	15
Total	117

OXFORD: (2nd Innings).

Oxford followed-on and had made 29 runs for four at the close.

Dixon, c Fleetwood-Smith, b Waite	2
Eggar, c McCabe, b White	0
Walford, c Waite, b McCabe	5
Kimpton, c Walker, b Fleetwood-Smith	15
Grover (not out)	2
Extras	5
Total (for 4 wickets)	29

—Reuter.

Provisions Of Clove Agreement

50% Of Exports Must Be Obtained From C. G. A.

LONDON: May 5.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT REPRESENTATIVES OF THE INDIAN COMMUNITY AND THE RESIDENT WILL SIGN A DOCUMENT TO-NIGHT INCORPORATING THE HEADS OF AGREEMENT IN THE SETTLEMENT OF THE CLOVE DISPUTE, WHICH THE RESIDENT WILL RECOMMEND FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S APPROVAL.

FOR INDIAN MARKET

The Agreement provides that 50 per cent. of the Clove exports must be obtained from the Clove Growers' Association and the balance in the open market. The Association will determine the countries to which particular grades are exported. An additional grade is established for the Indian market. The Association is to sell from bulk, not F. O. B. The Association will fix the buying prices from producers seasonally and buy at that price only. Dealers can buy at any price.

PRODUCER'S CHOICE

THE PRODUCER WILL HAVE COMPLETE CHOICE OF SELLING TO THE ASSOCIATION OR TO THE DEALER EXCEPT THAT PRODUCERS INDEBTED TO THE GOVERNMENT UNDER THE DEBT SETTLEMENT LEGISLATION MUST SELL TO THE ASSOCIATION.

BY THE PROVISION OF TRANSPORT, RECENTLY MUCH DISCUSSED, IT HAS BEEN DECIDED THAT FACILITY BE PROVIDED FOR A COMMITTEE. COMPOSED OF GOVT., AN INDIAN AND AN ARAB TO MAKE REPRESENTATION IN DETAIL.

Markets for the use of dealers will be established adjacent to all the Association's depots.

"CONTINUE BOYCOTT"

The Zanzibar Indian Association wires:—

"A settlement has been reached subject to confirmation of the Colonial office and the Congress. Forwarding the text by airmail."

Meanwhile the Association urges people to continue boycott everywhere till the new shipments with their advice arrive in Bombay for giving equal justice to all merchants."—A. P.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—

Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Unemployed persons can earn Rs. 3 daily with capital Rs. 15. Sure Success. Apply:—R. L. Kapur, Brijnath Street, Delhi. (10193)

Wanted 6 first class non-Madrassi stenographers for European firm. Apply:—Goldwyn & Bow, 39, Forbes Street, Bombay. (10195)

Wanted experienced lady advertisement canvassers for a well-established Parsi journal. Write to Box No. 10185, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted candidates for the post of Branch Manager at Bombay for a life office. Only influential hands need apply. Post Box No. 175, Lahore. (10166)

Wanted for a Hindi Girls-school in Bombay a lady teacher well-versed in music, drawing, sewing and drill. Salary according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 10190, "Bombay Chronicle."

Applications are invited for the post of General Manager of the "Sind Observer," Karachi. Salary Rs. 200—20—300. One who is actually working as Manager of a daily English newspaper will be given a higher starting salary. Knowledge of job printing necessary. Apply to, The Managing Director, "Sind Observer," McLeod Road, Karachi. (8476)

Guardian of India Insurance Company invites applications from respectable Ladies and Gentlemen as probationers in the field service on a monthly salary and commission. Apply Box No. 8457, "Bombay Chronicle."

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Calcutta Dental College & Hospital, 114, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, Offers a four-years' complete course in Dentistry, based on the Government of Bengal Dental Education Committee's curriculum. Session begins from July next. Apply for Prospectus to the Principal. (10151)

MOTOR DRIVING TUITIONS

Motor Driving taught perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car, charges moderate. Apply Box 10192 "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from persons willing to catch monkeys from the municipal limits of Sikandarabad, U. P. District Bulandshahr. Apply immediately to the undersigned stating terms and conditions by 25th May 1938. Approximate number of monkeys to be caught is about 2,000.

SECRETARY,
M. B. Sikandarabad, U. P.
(8468)

THE "DECCAN QUEEN"

Commencing from Friday, the 6th May, 1938, the "DECCAN QUEEN" will commence running during Week-Ends and Holidays only between Bombay and Poona to the usual timings.

(8453)

G. I. P. RAILWAY—TENDERS

The Controller of Stores, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13 invites tenders for the supply of Metals—Brass rods and sheets, Copper rods, sheets and tubes and Lead and Zinc sheets during the 12 months from 1-10-38 to 30-9-39. Tender forms obtainable from this office at Rs. 2 per copy, which amount will not be refunded. Payment by cheque, postal orders and postage stamps will not be accepted. Closing date is 17-6-1938 at 3 P. M. (S.T.).

(8469)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. JEHANGIR SHAPURJI DAJI, FRAMROZE NAOROJI KUTAR, KAIKHUSHRU MAHIAR KUTAR, DHANJISHAW FRAMJI SUNAWALA and DINSHAW BURJORJI DAJI, the Trustees appointed under the Scheme framed in High Court Suit No. 710 of 1932 (D. R. Sethna and Another Vs. J. D. Daji and others) have agreed to sell the property hereinafter described to my clients the Bombay Municipality. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of Mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned in the Office of the Legal Assistant on the ground floor of the Municipal Building on the Cruickshank Road without the Fort of Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax tenure now redeemed, situate, lying and being at Cadell Road. (Mahim Cross Road and Bhandar Gully) in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 104.75 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. part of 1532 Cadastral Survey No. 701 of Mahim Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward Nos. 4767, Street Nos. 96 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Public Road, on or towards the West by Public Road, on or towards the North by Public Road and on or towards the South by C. S. No. 702.

Dated this 4th day of May, 1938
(Sd.) MANBHOY B MANIAR,
Purchasers' Attorney.

8488.

Public Notices

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED
LAHORE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in terms of Rule 41 of Rules of Business concerning Savings Fund Accounts, interest on Savings Fund of the Bank will be REDUCED to 1-1/2 per cent. per annum with effect from 5-7-1938.

M. L. TANNAN,
General Manager.

(8485)

NOTIFICATION

COAL WAGON SUPPLY.

In continuation of the Notification, dated the 24th March, 1938, the Coal Wagon Supply Committee hereby notify that Public Utility Concerns, who are entitled to wagons under "Priority" will receive no supplies on Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays for two weeks, commencing from the 5th May, 1938.

J. R. HARRISON,
Chairman,
Coal Wagon Supply Committee.
Calcutta The 3rd May, 1938.

8483.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a Clerk B. Com. or G.D.A. on a starting salary of Rs. 65 per mensem in the grade of Rs. 55-4-115-5-140. Knowledge of Urdu essential. Applications stating age, qualifications, experience, nationality, etc. should reach the undersigned on or before 12th May, 1938. The selected candidate will be on probation for one year.

R. C. MEHTA,
Municipal Chief Auditor.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay 4th May, 1938

8482.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES. BOMBAY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from youngmen, who desire admission to the Government Apprentice Scheme of Vocational Training by a system of Indentured Trades apprenticeship in Textile Mills and other Industrial establishments in the Cities of Bombay and Ahmedabad. Applicants should be domiciles of the Bombay Presidency, must have completed the pre-matriculation class, must sit for an admission examination, should have robust physique, bear a good moral character and should not be below 16 nor above 20 years of age. Forms of application and General Prospectus may be had on request from the Director of Industries Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay. Applications for admission will be received till the *15th of May*, 1938.

P. B. ADVANI,
Director of Industries.

8484.

Auction Sales

IMPORTANT TO BOOTS AND SHOES MERCHANTS

Sale of 1375 Pairs Gents, Ladies and Children shoes, English, Agra and Cawnpore made, also welt thread, sole stamping machine, etc., on Friday the 6th May, 1938, at 3-30 p.m. at the Sale Room of the undersigned: by order of the Liquidator of the Vandex Manufacturing Co., Ltd., (in Vol. Liquidation). Will be sold in small lots to suit the convenience of the merchants. 25 per cent. deposit at the time of sale and the balance to be paid next day.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

123, Medows Street, Bombay.

MENESSE & CO

AUCTION SALE OF 93 BALES ELLICHPUR COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 6th May 1938 at 2-15 P.M. (S.T.) at the Cotton Depot, Sewree, near the Cotton Exchange room, by order of the Insurance Offices concerned the above mentioned damaged cotton.

MENESSE & CO.,

Auction Sales

BANKER & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (FRIDAY) at 3 P.M. (S.T.) at 57, Medows Street, Fort, of complete Bungalow furniture, Godrej Steel Cabinet, Godrej Safe, Remington portable Typewriter, Singer Machine, Zunda Almyrah, H.M.V. Gramophone, Chesterfield Sets, Remington typewriter, etc.

4th GLORIOUS WEEK

COMMENCES TO-DAY

BOMBAY TALKIES' GREAT FILM ROMANCE

Nirmala

★

Starring:

DEVIKA RANI
AND
ASHOK KUMAR

with

MAYA DEVI, SAROJ BORKAR, KAMTAPRASAD MUMTAZALI, PITHAWALA, M. NAZIR, GULBADAN, BEDI, MIRA-PRATIMA ETC., ETC.

3 Shows: 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.

ROXY TALKIES

TO-MORROW
SATURDAY, May 7.

SCREEN'S ART EVENT:

GRAND PREMIERE OF SHALINI CINETONE'S

"DHRUV-KUMAR"

Directed by:—
K. P. BHAVE.

Starring:—
PRABHAKAR,
INDIRA WADKAR,
MANOHAR, ROHINI

"DHRUV-KUMAR"

From TO-MORROW
AT
MAJESTIC
CINEMA: ..... :GIRGAUM

"It's Prabhat"!

That is the Publicity claim, and that was also the acclaim of the vast audience that last night attended the Premiere of

Gopal Krishna

The PRABHAT Touch to Shri Krishna

Starring
SHANTA APTE
Ram Marathey
PARASHRAM, SHANKAR

GOPAL KRISHNA

Daily: 5-15, 8, 10-30 P.M.
Sat., Sun., Hol., 2-30 P.M.

CENTRAL
Cinema ..... Girgaum.
favoured

BOYCOTT FOREIGN SALT

Natural Salt In Abundance In Our Country

Sjt. A. Vedarathnam Pillai, Deputy Leader, Madras Legislature Congress Party, writes as follows:

It is the duty of all South-Indians to support the movement for the protection of the Indian salt and unanimously endorse the statement issued by Sri Subhas Chandra Bose, Sri Rama Prasad Mukkerjee, Acharya P. C. Ray, Sri Sanat Kumar Roy, Chowdri, and Sri T. C. Goswami, Chatterjee. Is it not a disgrace to the people to import foreign salt for consumption, while they have got a coastal line of nearly 5,000 miles? This issue affects not merely the provinces of Bengal and Orissa, but it is an All-India issue.

The destruction of salt by the Government in some salt pans of South-India, the producers being unable to sell them even one anna per maund and the closing down of so many salt factories owing to decrease in demand, reduction in the extent of the area producing salt; these have been the cause that have deprived thousands of labourers of their employment and reduced their families to very pitiable condition. Under such circumstances patriotic Indians cannot tolerate, even for a moment, the import of foreign salt while we ourselves have got all the facilities for producing sufficient to meet our demand. All members of the Central Legislature must take necessary steps and agitate for extending the import duty which is about to expire on 30-4-38.

BOYCOTT FOREIGN SALT.

The Government must come forward to prevent the mischievous propaganda against the Indian salt carried on by the producers of foreign salt. There is no doubt that the people of this country will support the resolution passed recently in Calcutta under the presidentship of Sri Ramakrishna Chatterjee that the imposition of import duty should be extended to Aden salt too. All those interested in South Indian salt industry must bring pressure upon the Government by holding protest meetings and passing resolutions against the present state of affairs. We must persuade the members of the Central Legislature to take particular interest on this subject. Above all, we must carry on a campaign for intensive boycott of foreign salt.

Sri Subhas Chandra Bose and the other leaders who have interested themselves in this matter deserve our whole-hearted support.

There is no doubt that Madras will greatly increase the strength of the movement carried under the lead of Bengal. I hope the provinces will not let us down in this present crisis.

Lakhs of tons of deposited natural salt is available in this country without the expense of even a single pie. But the Government are destroying this salt, and are following the "Dog in the manger policy" of importing foreign salt.

TENANTS' DISAPPOINTMENT

Government's Attitude Towards Rent Bill

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, (By Mail).

The attitude of the Congress Government towards the Rent Bill has brought up great resentment among the tenants in the City and Suburbs. The lurking confidence that they had in Inquiry Committee is fast losing ground.

Merchants in the City are highly grumbling for their question not being included and also the terms of inquiry. It is understood that momentous decision will be approached at the quarterly convention of the tenants, under the auspices of the Conference, to be held here on the 1st May under the presidentship of Sjt. Indulal Yagnik. This decision, as can be said from the recent movement, will be nothing but the boycott of the Inquiry Committee. Dissatisfaction of the tenants regarding the personnel and the terms of reference of the Committee will find expression in the session of the Convention. The Secretaries have addressed letters to Hon'ble Mr. Patil and Mr. G. Nanda requesting to change the present attitude and adopt a right course.

Muslim tenants have received a reply from Hon'ble Mr. Nurie that he will try his best to push their demands for Rent Bill. They are also disappointed and are ready to make a march to the Municipal premises and the Congress house on order from the Officers of the Conference. They seek to sponsor a resolution in the quarterly Convention of the kind which will most probably be favoured.

Middle-Class Unemployment

INDUSTRIAL SURVEYS: HANDLOOM WEAVING AND "ENCOURAGING KEY INDUSTRIES"

SIMLA, May 3.

Middle-class unemployment, handloom weaving, industrial surveys—statements by Central and Provincial Government representatives on the action proposed in respect of these and other problems are contained in the proceedings published to-day of the Ninth Industries Conference.

This Conference was held at Lahore last December, and was attended by Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan, Member for Commerce (who presided) and Government of India officials, and by Ministers and Officials from all the provinces and certain States.

JOBLESS PROBLEM

A problem to which a considerable amount of time was devoted was that of middle-class unemployment. Memoranda submitted by Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces, Punjab, Bihar, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam and Sind regarding the development of schemes of apprenticeship are reproduced, containing a large number of valuable proposals. Memoranda were also submitted by Bengal, United Provinces and Punjab on schemes for helping educated young men in starting small industries.

In dealing with these proposals Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan pointed out that only a preliminary discussion was possible, but he regarded that as useful in emphasising not only the need for developing schemes of the nature contemplated in the memoranda, but also in bringing difficulties to light.

He felt that it would be for the benefit of the industries themselves to cast about and devise some scheme by which they might be able to obtain a steady stream of labour capable of being trained to the level to which it had been trained in other countries. He summarised the scheme in operation at the Bata Factory in Czechoslovakia.

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

Mr. V. V. Giri, the Madras Minister, suggested that employment exchanges should be opened in every district with a provincial exchange at headquarters. In an agricultural country like India, cottage industries were essential. An agricultural colony was necessary for each district where an attempt could be made to train the educated unemployed in cottage industries. This could not be done, however, without subsidies. Land could also be given to groups of four or five to cultivate.

Attention was drawn to a system of apprenticeship that existed in England by Mr. P. B. Advani, Director of Industries, Bombay. A similar scheme had been introduced in Bombay. But he instanced some of the difficulties in the way to overcome which he felt that some form of compulsion was necessary and gave his support to the idea of an Apprenticeship Act. In his opinion, both the industries concerned and the educational authorities should be compelled to provide the necessary facilities.

Mr. H. S. L. Stevens, Secretary to the Bengal Government, remarked that in Bengal the apprenticeship system was confined mainly to the mechanical and electrical engineering industries.

INVESTIGATIONS NECESSARY.

Most of the delegates took part in the discussions. In summing up the Chairman said that it was obvious that the first step to be taken in all provinces where there were possibilities of this description, was to investigate the field with the help of the Industries Departments and selected industries. The matter, he felt, could not be carried much further at that time. If after a year a certain degree of uniformity emerged, then legislative measures might be considered.

The question of helping educated young men in starting small industries aroused interesting discussion. It was agreed that administrations, which had not already sent in their memoranda on this question, should be asked to do so, and that these papers should be circulated to governments.

HANDLOOM WEAVING

The proceedings contain reports from all over India of the progress of schemes for the development of the handloom weaving industry. In the discussion of these reports the representatives of the Governments of the United Provinces and Sind raised the question of the extension of the period during which grants may be spent by their respective Governments.

The Chairman said that the Government of India had no objection to short extensions in specially approved cases, for it was desirable to avoid money being utilized for hastily conceived schemes.

The Conference unanimously approved the extension of the period asked for by the Governments of the United Provinces and Sind.

Arising out of handloom weaving there was a memorandum from the United Provinces dealing with competition between mills and handloom weavers, in which it was urged that legislation was necessary to force mills to offer the necessary yarn in the market and to ensure that this yarn was of standard strength and counts.

After some discussion it was found that the majority of the Conference was in favour of the matter being dealt with departmentally by the Government of India. Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan pointed out that Government had to safeguard all aspects of the textile industry, but they would see whether any action could be taken by them which might facilitate some sort of arrangement between the two sections of the industry.

PLANNED INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Memoranda from the Punjab and Bengal urged the need for industrial surveys and a programme for encouraging "key" industries in India.

In the discussion the Chairman said that at a previous conference it had been decided that such surveys could be done by the provinces themselves and co-ordinated at the Centre. The matter might be referred once more to the provinces to ascertain to what extent they would be prepared to undertake surveys, and raised again at the next Conference.

Mr. E. F. G. Gilmore, Director of the Industrial Research Bureau, said it would be advisable to deal with one industry at a time, and, as experience was gained, the work accelerated. It was essential that the surveys should be done by experts.

It was decided that the provinces should be consulted.

Mr. P. B. Advani, on the question of encouraging key industries, proposed the appointment of a Sub-Committee to make recommendations as to which main industries should be developed in the different provinces during the next few years.

Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan replied that it would be necessary first to consult the provinces and obtain material upon which to work, after which the question could be referred to a Sub-Committee.

TRAINING OF WOMEN

Bengal urged that a scheme for the establishment of a Women's Co-operative Industrial Home should assisted out of the handloom grant. In the discussion reference was made to the Nari Shiksha Samiti, already supported by the Bengal Government, which was doing very good work.

A majority of the conference supported the case of the Bengal Government, and the reappropriation was, therefore, approved. The Conference by a majority agreed to a grant of Rs. 40,000 for the Handloom Weaving, Dyeing and Printing demonstrations and Competitions held at the All-India Exhibition of Arts and Industries, Lahore.

The proceedings also contain references to meetings of the Imperial Sericultural Committee and the Woollen Industry Committee and to a proposal for increasing grants for industrial research.

India's Clamorous Star

SHANTA APTE

will be seen
From TO-MORROW in

"KUNKU"

AT
PLAZA (Dadar)

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INVESTOR'S BUREAU CASE

"Vexatious Prosecution" Says Mr. Nariman

A request on the part of Mr. C. B. Velkar, Police Prosecutor for postponement of the case evoked strong protest from Mr. K. F. Nariman, defence counsel, who opined that the prosecution was not playing fair in the treatment of the accused.

The present case, in which Max Davidson and Gerald Mitchell, partners of the Investor's Advisory Bureau stand charged with having entered into a conspiracy to commit criminal breach of trust and in pursuance of that conspiracy committed breach of trust in respect of Rs. 73,000 is the second prosecution launched by the Bombay police against the accused The first case, in which the accused were acquitted were tried by Sir H. P. Dastur. The present case is before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, the present Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Velkar, Police Prosecutor requested the Court to postpone the case for a fortnight as he had not received the audit reports of the Advisory Bureau. He also informed the Court that the prosecution had decided not to go in appeal against the previous judgment of Sir H. P. Dastur.

Dr. T. R. Naravane, the well-known Congress worker at Dadar, who, having completed his post-graduate medical studies in Gynaecology and Ear, Nose, Throat at the Vienna University Clinics, has returned to Bombay on Monday.

MR. NARIMAN'S OBJECTION

Mr. Nariman, defence Counsel strongly objected to the application made by the police prosecutor and he had a "very serious complaint" against the prosecution. The prosecution, according to him, was taking advantage of the change of Magistrates. It was distinctly understood in the previous case that it was a test case, and out of the four cases, they selected three which they considered to be strongest. It was a long and protracted trial lasting over six months and in the end the accused were acquitted.

Mr. Nariman continuing said that the present prosecution was then launched and the prosecution applied for postponement from time to time on various grounds. The prosecution, he said, would not have dared to make such an application before the previous Magistrate. The accused would have been acquitted "ipso facto'. Because there was a change in the Magistracy, the prosecution was trying to take a chance.

"VEXATIOUS PROSECUTION"

Mr. Nariman, further pointed out that the accused had been in custody for 12 months, and he thought that it would at least take 12 months more to finish the present case. There were more than one hundred witnesses in the case. The present prosecution, he thought was vexatious.

Counsel further pointed out that although a bail order had been made, accused found it difficult to get sureties. The case had been widely advertised which had resulted in a certain amount of prejudice against the accused. Every door in the city was practically slammed against them. He therefore requested the Court for a reduction of the bail amount. Further there was no possibility of the accused leaving India as their passports were with the police.

Mr. Velkar remarked that passports were not necessary to get passes but only on landing.

Mr Nariman:—:—I am surprised at the ignorance of the Police Prosecutor. Who will give a pass without a passport. (Laughter).

The Magistrate remarked that he would reduce the bail amount if he was satisfied with the Sureties and postponed the case to May 19.

Mrs. Brown, widow of Charles Brown late I. G. of Police in the Punjab, has died at Monte Carlo in her 91st year.

GREAT SUCCESS OF MAYOR'S EFFORTS IN AID OF ANTI-T. B. FUND

So ready has been the response of the public throughout the Presidency to the Mayor's Rupee Fund in aid of the King-Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund, that the announcement of the closing date of the first instalment of one lakh of rupees is expected very shortly.

Nearly 80,000 numbered receipts have already been issued in return for one rupee donations although the Fund only opened on April 20.

Every holder of one of these receipts may win one of the 100 prizes offered, ranging from Rs. 5,000 downward. The lucky numbers have already been selected by Lady Lumley, and they will be announced immediately the first instalment of the Fund closes.

Only 20,000 more receipts will be issued, and these are expected to be disposed of within the next few days. Those who are anxious to subscribe to the Fund should therefore do so without delay before it is too late.

When the first lakh of rupees has been collected, the lucky numbers will be announced, and the prizes awarded, and a new drive for another lakh, with the same prizes offered, will be started.

Dr. Miss G. K. Bhide Passes F.R.C.S. Examination

The Secretary of the Chitpavan Brahman Sangh, Bombay, along with some prominent persons of the Sangh visited Dr. Miss Bhide, M. B. B. S., F. R. C. S. at the Empire Hotel on Wednesday to congratulate her on her success in her F. R. C. S. (Edinborough) examination.

The Secretary after congratulating Dr. Bhide in appropriate words garlanded her and her aged father Rao Sahib K. N. Bhide, B.A., LL.B. rertired first class Sub-Judge on behalf of the Chitpavan Sangh, Bombay. Dr. Miss G. K Bhide is the first lady doctor in the Chitpavan community to acquire the F. R. C. S. degree.

DR. MISS G. K. BHIDE, CONGRATULATED ON HER SUCCESS IN F. R. C. S. EXAMINATION BY HER COMMUNITY.

Dr. Miss G. K. Bhide in reply declared she was convinced that Indians could never acquire the treatment of free men abroad unless they got independence. She therefore promised that she had made up her mind to keep always before her the service of the nation and the community as her main duty.

KISAN WORKERS' TRAINING CAMP

Prominent Leaders To Conduct Classes

(From Our Correspondent)

LALITPUR, May 2.

The District Kisan Sabha has decided to open a workers' training camp during the second week of June at Lalitpur.

Applications have been invited from the different centres of the District from workers, and it is decided to accommodate 30 candidates for the training camp.

Arrangements have been made for the courses of studies and several prominent persons have agreed to conduct the classes, among them, Comrade Sajjad Zahir, Dr Z. A. Ahmed, P.H.D., Dr. Bharadwaj, Messrs. M. L. Tandon, Rustom Satin and Ayodhya Prasad are the chief personalities.

Acharya Narendra Dev is to be approached to perform the opening ceremony of the camp. The camp begins from 16th June ending 30th June.

A provisional Committee has been formed to arrange and organize the camp, Comrade Ayodhya Prasad President Comrade Chandan Singh Secretary and Comrade Mani Ram Kanchan Treasurer, Sjt. Brij Nandan Kiledar has been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee.

The Growth of the Cement Industry in India

One of India's Youngest Industries

The rapid development within recent years in the manufacture of Cement, one of India's Youngest Industries; the great part which that industry plays in the economic and national welfare of the country; and the wide scope for building up cottage industries offered by its subsidiary products —these factors will naturally rivet the attention of every right-minded individual interested in the current problems of the country and make him wonder how and by what agency this pre-eminent situation has been brought about.

It is the intention of this article to trace as briefly as possible the growth of the Cement Industry in India, the useful service which the organisation controlling it is rendering to the nation and its potentialities in respect of every feature of the national programme for rural reconstruction and the uplift of the country.

THE MAJORITY OF PEOPLE ARE UNAWARE THAT CEMENT WAS KNOWN TO THE ROMANS IN CLASSIC DAYS. JAMES ASPDIN, AN ENGLISH BRICKLAYER DISCOVERED THE PORTLAND CEMENT OF THE PRESENT DAY.

The majority of people are unaware that Cement is not a new invention; it was known to the Romans in classic days and also to the Indians of old, as is evidenced by the roads and castles built in Britain by the former and by the prescription for the compounding of a special enduring mortar given in the Brihat Samhita written by the gifted Indian author, Varaha Mihira. The art was lost for some centuries but was revived and vastly improved by John Smeaton, an eminent English engineer, in the third quarter of the 18th century. The real credit, however, must be awarded to James Aspdin, an English bricklayer, for the discovery of the Portland Cement of the present day and the establishment of the first cement plant in 1825.

IT WAS DUE TO THE ENTERPRISE OF THE SOUTH INDIAN INDUSTRIALS LTD., MADRAS, that the first Cement factory in India was opened in Madras in 1902. The capacity of the plant was exceedingly small and the methods employed were far from being technically efficient according to present day standards, and probably due to these factors and also to the high cost and lack of encouragement the factory had latterly to close down.

IT WAS ACTUALLY IN 1912 that the real foundation of the present industry was laid down. The Indian Cement Co., Ltd. was registered in that year and started work in Porbandar. The next two years saw the formation of the Katni and Bundi Companies. These factories were also of restricted output to begin with. However, the Great War broke out when they were still in their infancy and left them without competition to cater for practically the whole of India's Cement requirements. The success of these factories naturally lent a fillip to industrial promoters in the country with the result that no less than 9 large factories were set in operation in 1923.

INDIA IS A CONSERVATIVE COUNTRY

Unfortunately, in their enthusiasm and optimism, the manufacturers overlooked the essential fact that India is a conservative country, slow to change its habits, its customs, and its building methods. The result was over-production, far beyond the demand. Again most of the factories had been erected within the geographical marketing areas of the already existing factories. These two factors inevitably led to internal competition and rate war; the scramble for business at any price and for delivery over any distance crippled the industry; two factories were forced to go into liquidation and the others sustained serious losses.

THE CEMENT MANUFACTURERS REALISED THE GRAVITY OF THE SITUATION. THE INDIAN CEMENT MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, FORMED IN 1925, SUCCESSFULLY DIRECTED THEIR EFFORTS TOWARDS THE STABILISATION OF THE PRICES AT AN ECONOMIC LEVEL.

The Cement manufacturers who were now brought to their senses realising the gravity of the situation, joined hands and appealed to Government for protection against foreign competition. They were not able, however, to obtain any relief as the enquiry by the Tariff Board revealed overproduction which had been intensified by undue competition in the market. The Board made a recommendation for the grant of a subsidy, but when this was not accepted by the Government of India the only course open to the manufacturing companies, if they wanted to survive a catastrophe, was to adopt a policy of co-operation. As a result of this wise decision the Indian Cement Manufacturers' Association was formed in 1925. This Association successfully directed their efforts towards the stabilisation of the prices at an economic level which gave a new lease of life to the industry.

THE TRUTH OF THE MODERN SLOGAN "PUBLICITY PAYS" HAS NOW BEEN RECOGNISED BY ALL. THE CONCRETE ASSOCIATION OF INDIA WAS INAUGURATED IN 1927.

The next step was to develop a market for the excessive output. No trading concern, however large the organisation or however strongly established, can afford in these days of commercial enterprise and competition to dispense with its propaganda branch whose constant aim should be to keep the public informed of the superior merits of its products. On this principle the Concrete Association of India was next inaugurated in 1927, an organisation to educate the public in the use of Cement and to offer free technical aid and advice. The useful propaganda work of this Association soon bore fruit. The free distribution of a full range of literature showing, from every point of view, the superiority of Cement concrete as a building material and the various uses to which it can be put, together with the issue of a monthly publication entitled the "Indian Concrete Journal" containing articles on the various phases of Concrete Construction, instructive both to the layman and to the Concrete Engineer, brought about that most desired effect, viz., faith in Cement and the development of a Cement-minded nation. The result was naturally a sustained increase in consumption and the industry steadily advanced.

ANOTHER PROGRESSIVE STEP —THE FORMATION OF THE CEMENT MARKETING CO. OF INDIA, LTD. IN 1930.

The ever-growing demand for Cement called for closer co-operation between the manufacturers and in 1930 another progressive step was taken in the formation of the Cement Marketing Co. of India Ltd. Under its auspices the selling arrangements of the member companies were centralised. The output of all the factories was controlled on a quota basis. Amalgamated funds also rendered it possible to apply the whole force of effective advertising and propaganda programmes to the betterment of sales, instead of having to dissipate a large portion of the money available in keeping each particular Brand name before the public. The selling price also was substantially reduced.

IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE CONCRETE ASSOCIATION, OFFICES WERE OPENED IN THE CHIEF CITIES OF INDIA AND STAFFED WITH COMPETENT ENGINEERS TRAINED IN CEMENT CONCRETE WORK.

A Cement dealer or stockist was made available at every important place so that Cement could be distributed in small or large quantities to the consumer at the minimum cost. Through these dealers and stockists the public were instructed in their own language how to use Cement for the thousand-and-one purposes for which it can with benefit be employed.

CEMENT IS ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE AN ECONOMICAL BUILDING MATERIAL.

As a result of experiments made, a new weather-proof packing was introduced for use during the monsoon period or for occasions when cement had to be transported over long distances or held in stock over long periods. This method proved to be extremely satisfactory. By the adoption of a sound policy and by sustained publicity, Cement, as in other countries, was slowly but steadily accepted as an economical building material, thus giving an impetus to the development of modern methods of construction in re-inforced concrete. In spite of the fact that the Cement Marketing Company were in this way able to achieve phenomenal success in promoting sales throughout the country, at the same time they were labouring under a heavy handicap in that the quota system upon which they had to work had its limitations as regards flexibility to keep pace with the rapidly growing demand.

If the industry were to continue to be capable of economic expansion and development or even retain its existing measure of prosperity, a more adaptable arrangement was imperative from the point of view not only of distribution but also of its capacity to erect new factories to serve those areas where the demand tended to be in excess of the existing economic supply.

WITH THIS END IN VIEW A MERGER COMPANY WAS FORMED WITH THE MAIN OBJECT OF CONSOLIDATING AND RE-ORGANISING THE ENTIRE BUSINESS OF THE VARIOUS CEMENT MANUFACTURING COMPANIES not only in respect of sales and selling prices but also in regard to manufacture, administration and the erection of new factories where and when needed, together with the all-important matter of economic distribution.

Such a merger offered possibilities of considerable saving on bulk purchases of Indian coal, jute bags and other stores required by the industry. The quota system could be abolished and the fullest advantage taken of the production capacities of the existing works favourably situated with regard to the markets, whilst production in the less economic centres could be restricted.

THE MERGER RECEIVED THE UNQUALIFIED APPROVAL OF THAT FAR-SEEING INDUSTRIAL MAGNATE. THE LATE MR. F. E. DINSHAW.

The advantages and future possibilities of the merger scheme were so overwhelming and convincing that it received the unqualified approval of that far-seeing industrial magnate, the late Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, and it finally became an accomplished fact in August, 1936, under the name of the Associated Cement Companies of India, Ltd.

CONCRETE SCHOOLS ARE NOW MAINTAINED IN BOMBAY AND MADRAS IN WHICH YOUNG MEN FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY ARE TRAINED.

Under the new regime special attention has been given to publicity activities. In addition to intensive advertising in newspapers and journals throughout the country, the free distribution of booklets, and the detailed study of new problems in the "Indian Concrete Journal." Concrete Schools are now maintained in Bombay and Madras in which young men from various parts of the country are trained, free of charge, in the correct methods of preparing concrete mixtures and products. This is a move of great importance both to the Industry and to the Country.

STUDENTS ARE MOSTLY OF THE SUB-OVERSEER AND MAISTRY CLASS.

As an indirect means of making known to the general public the various uses of cement, the Concrete School is of considerable propaganda value. It was established, however, essentially for the purpose of training young men in the practical application of the rules laid down in the various pamphlets and text books issued by the Association. Students are mostly of the sub-overseer and maistry class and their training covers all elementary construction work such as floor finishing, plastering, coloured cement work, etc., together with the manufacture of small concrete articles in every day use such as segrees, choolas, flower pots, etc. A similar school will be opened in every Presidency Town. These will act as a short finishing course to the various Colleges and Engineering Schools throughout the country and while they are designed mainly for teaching the subordinate classes, the course of instruction available is of the greatest assistance to young engineers who in the early stages of their career should learn to use their hands as well as their brains.

DEMONSTRATION LORRIES MOVE FROM PLACE TO PLACE.

Another novel method of boosting the use of cement has been tried out with very gratifying results. A number of demonstration lorries, each equipped with the necessary tool-plant and in charge of a Concrete specialist, move from place to place in their respective areas demonstrating to the public how easily and cheaply ordinary household articles of a durable quality can be prepared from Cement, and explaining to them how advantageously it can be used for all constructional purposes. This form of publicity reaches the village in his home and helps to make him realise the invaluable uses of Cement for minor purposes and as a means of improving sanitation and cleanliness not only in his own house but in the village as a whole. In addition, the Touring Specialist discusses with the local dealer or stockist the latest methods and improvements in Concrete Construction and ascertains from him the local requirements in this respect. In this manner he comes into contact with the local Municipal, P.W.D., and District Board Officers, explaining to them how every item of construction, whether it be a school, a sewer, a lamp-post, a bridge or a road, can often be built more cheaply, more enduring and more attractive by the use of Cement Concrete. Thus a twofold object is gained, on the one hand the education of the public to increase the demand for Cement, and on the other, more durable structures at less cost to public funds.

THE CEMENT INDUSTRY AFFORDS EMPLOYMENT TO ABOUT 10,000 MEN IN THE FACTORIES ALONE. THE JUTE INDUSTRY IS BENEFITED. HUGE FREIGHT REVENUES ACCRUE TO THE RAILWAYS.

The part which the Cement industry plays in the interests of the welfare of the country is not generally appreciated. Not only does it afford employment to about 10,000 men in the factories alone, but it is one of the best customers of Indian coal, 3-1/2 lakh tons of which are consumed there every year. The Jute industry is also benefited, as over 180 lakhs of jute bags are used for packing purposes. Then there is the huge freight revenue accruing to the Railways by the transport of coal, gunny bags and Cement, the latter having now reached a figure of well over a million tons per annum.

THE CEMENT INDUSTRY IS THE ONLY ONE WHICH CAN ENTER INTO EVERY ONE OF THE FOUR MAIN SCHEMES OF THE NATIONAL PROGRAMME.

Again, the Cement industry is of greater national importance than any other industry in the sense that it is the only one which can enter into every one of the four main schemes of the national programme, viz., rural uplift, development of cottage industries, reduction of unemployment and proper housing of the toiling masses.

Associated with rural uplift we need only consider a good road, parapet walls and covers for wells, curbs round water springs to protect them from pollution, drinking troughs and manure pits. These are some of the various items of village requirements in the provision of which Cement can be used with advantage.

THE MANUFACTURE OF BY-PRODUCTS CAN BE DEVELOPED AS A COTTAGE INDUSTRY. IN THE VILLAGES, THE POORER CLASSES BENEFIT.

The preparation of such by-products as segrees or choolas, flower pots, etc., can be developed as a cottage industry.

The greater use of Cement Concrete for roads, bridges and buildings, both public and private, affords employment to thousands of labourers and skilled supervisors throughout the country and in this way helps in reducing unemployment. In the villages, the poorer classes benefit by the introduction of better dwellings, proof against fire, damp and vermin, permanent and unshakable, improving with time and not affected by weather conditions.

CEMENT CONCRETE HAS THE PROPERTY OF COMBINING WITH STEEL WITHOUT CORRODING IT.

As enduring as the hills, improving in strength with age, and, unlike lime, having the property of combining with steel without corroding it, Cement Concrete has come to be universally regarded as the constructional material 'par excellence.' Concrete can now be formed into any desired shape; it can be given a wide range of surface finishes and colours; in hardening it retains permanently the shape and surface which is supplied. All these properties have enhanced the importance of Cement as a basic raw material.

THIS GROWING INDUSTRY HAS A GLORIOUS FUTURE BEFORE IT.

Who then can deny that this growing industry, fostered by a far-seeing and progressive-minded management and deserving of the full support of the nation, has a glorious future before it?

Advt.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay I & II Programmes

VUB 244 metres, 1,331 kc/s. Also 31.4 metres, 9,565 kc/s. for Transmission I and 90.8 metres. 3,305 kc/s. for Transmission II.

A.M

11-30 Recorded Indian music

P.M.

1-0 Market rates, announcements. 1-10 Recorded European music. 5-30 Mohammad Khan: Sitar. 5-45 Variety programme (Gujarati). By Pratapral. 6-15 Mohammad Khan: Sitar. 6-30 To Bhumijan. 7-30 New Marathi books. Review by S. M. Varde. 7-45 Bombay Orchestra. An oriental melody. 7-55 Venubai Devsthali. 8-30 Commercial news. 8-45 Compositions of Ustad Jhande Khan. By AIR Artists. 9-0 News (Hindustani). 9-15 Sarangi recital. By A. S. Khan. 9-30 The news 9-45 To-night in Pombay by A. F. S. Talyarkhan. 10-0 Gretel Sommer: Violin. J. Hagemann: Piano. 10-25 Ignace Jan Paderewski: Piano. 10-30 Art players.

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 340 metres, 886 kc/s.

TRANSMISSION I

A.M.

7-0 Recitation from 'Quaran-i-Sharif'. 7-15 Naatta concert. 8-15 Asavari on violin. By P. S. Mukerjee. 8-20 Anwarbai of Agra. News. 8-40 In English. 8-50 In Hindustani.

TRANSMISSION II

12-0 noon Everything Holy.

P.M.

1-0 Kaleidoscope.

TRANSMISSION III.

P.M.

6-0 Kallan Qawwal and party. 6-25 String quartet. 6-35 Variety. 7-30 For villagers only. 8-15 Ram Lal Varma. 8-30 Dulari. 8-45 Bedtime story. 8-55 Qawwalis. News, weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Three B.'s. 10-0 Fortnightly sports causerie. Relayed from Lahore. 10-15 Three B's (Contd.). 10-55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II

31.3 metres, 9,575 kc/s.

Programme as in Delhi I

TRANSMISSION III.

60 metres, 4,905 kc/s.

P.M.

6-0 to 7-30 Programme as in Delhi I. 7-30 Rafiq Husain. 7-40 Dulari. 7-50 Anwarbai of Agra. 8-15 to 9-45 Programme as in Delhi I. 9-45 Forgotten melodies. 10-0 to 10-15 Programme as in Delhi I. 10-15 A Qawwali concert. 10-55 News.

Lucknow Programme

VUW 294 metres, 1,022 kc/s.

P.M.

6-30 Qawwali. 6-55 Naresh Chandra and Kumari Aroti. 7-0 Naresh Chandra. 7-20 Gohar Sultan of Lucknow. 7-45 Current events. Talk in Hindustani by A. A. Abbasi. 8-0 Qawwali. 8-20 Gohar Sultan. 8-45 Naresh Chandra. 9-5 Lucknow Orchestra: Behag. News, weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Naresh Chandra. 10-10 Qawwali. 10-35 Piya Bin Nagan Kali Ren.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres, 1,086 kc/s.

P.M.

6-0 Light music. 6-20 Light music. 6-40 Ghulam Mohammad. 6-45 Classical music. 7-0 For countryside. Hukka. 7-30 Light music. 7-50 Sardar Husain. 7-55 Chhote Ghulam Ali Khan. 8-15 Whether Japan is justified in invading China. Debate in Hindustani. Yes. Inamullah Khan Nasir. No. Murtaza Ahmed Khan Maikash. 8-30 Jummibai. 8-45 Light music. 9-0 Classical music. News, weather report. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Sports causerie. Talk by G. D. Sondhi. 10-0 Evening concert. 10-30 Programme of gramophone records.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres, 1,500 kc/s.

P.M.

5-30 Recitation from "Quran-i-Sharif". 5-45 Announcements in Hindustani. 5-50 Naatia Naghma. 6-0 Hour with villagers. 7-0 Shamim Begam. 7-20 Baharbai. 7-45 Debate in Hindustani on books. 8-0 Programme for children. 9-0 Nawa-i-Raz. News, weather report. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Shamim Begam. 10-10 Habibullah Kabuli. Iltija. 10-30 Khyber orchestra. 10-35 Baharbai.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4m., 810 kc/s. and 49.1m, 6,109 kc/s. (Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

P.M.

12-36 Celebrites. Weather. 1-36 Recorded programme. 2-6 From Our Holy Quran. Talk in Hindustani by Ibne Ahmed. 2-21 Musical variety programme. 4-36 Children's corner. 4-51 Sishir Kumar Ghose. Humorous story. 5-6 Jyotsna Chatterjee. 5-11 Sunil Sen. 5-26 Anil Sen. 5-36 Girls and boys come out to play. 6-6 When Sun goes down. Latest dance music by Billy Cotton. 6-51 News. 7-6 News, weather (Bengali). 7-21 Indian theatrical night.

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ (to 9-0 p.m.) 21.53 Mc/s (13,93 m.). GSH 21,47 Mc/s (13.96m.) GSG 17,79 Mc/s (16,86 m.). GSO (to 8-30 p.m.) 15,18 Mc/s (19,76m.). GSF 15,14 Mc/s (19,82 m.). GSD (from 9-15 p.m.) 11,75 Mc/s 25,53m.)

P.M.

7-27 Announcements. 7-30 Palace of varieties. 8-30 Talk: America Speaks: 11. 8-50 Violin recital. 9-5 The lover. Play by G. Martinez Sierra. 9-30 News. 9-50 Nonstop variety of song, comedy and drama. 10-20 Next week's programmes.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL, 1938)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M	Dep H M
Madras Mail	6-00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6-15	23-00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7-40	17 45
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9-00	20 50
Madras Express	10-10	15 00
Poona Mail	10-25	17-30
Punjab Mail	11-15	18-50
Nagpur Express	13-50	21-35
Poona Fast (Pass.)	17-00	11-50
Poona Express	19-24	8-05
Allahabad Express	20-15	7-00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5-35	13-50
Delhi Express	6-00	22-05
Gujarat Mail	6-45	20-25
Kathiawar Mail	7-25	21-50
Frontier Mail	8-15 (Mon)	21-30 (Sat)
*The Flying Ranee, Bulsar	9-15 (Mon)	15-50 (Sat)
*The Flying Ranee, Surat	9-48	15-10
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Mondays)	10-58	
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Saturdays)		18-05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14-00	22-25
Kathiawar Express	18-15	8-45
Baroda Passenger	20-33	9-25

*If Monday is a bank holiday these trains will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr. H.M
Frontier Mail (Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers	8-40

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

LONDON-BOMBAY (JUHU)

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals: Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, at 1 p.m. Delivery: 3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—LONDON

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Dates hour of posting for mails at G. P. O. 8-30 p.m. on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday. Departures: 10-15 a.m

DELHI-BOMBAY (JUHU)

Arrivals Monday and Thursday at 3-45 p.m.. Delivery: 3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—DELHI

Latest hour of posting at G. P. O.:—Tuesday and Thursday at 8 p.m.

Departure: Wednesday and Friday 6-30 a.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—COLOMBO

Via Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly

Departures: Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday 1-30 p.m.

COLOMBO—BOMBAY (JUHU)

Arrivals: Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, 9-45 a.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—KATHIAWAR

Arrivals: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 11 a.m.

Departures: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday Saturday. 7-15 a.m.

Pattabhi's Analysis Of Travancore Problem

State Congress Must Give Up Communalism And Stand By Principles Of Nationalism

MADRAS, (By Mail.)

To a question as to how far he thought the campaign that is being carried on by the Travancore State Congress against the Travancore Government, which has so far been proclaimed on all hands as the most progressive State in India in regard to its alleged attitude towards the political aspirations of its subjects is justified, Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Member, Congress Working Committee stated in an interview to the "United Press":-

"The Travancore State Congress is a body that formed itself while yet the Haripura Congress was going on. The Mysore State Congress is a body that has formed itself after Haripura Session and in answer to the demand of Haripura that Congress Committees in States shall not concern themselves with direct action or with the internal affairs of the States. Thus there is a slight difference in the use of the terminology as adopted in Travancore and Mysore.

WAY TO AMEND TROUBLE

"The Travancore State Congress is largely composed of friends who had little to do with the Congress or its ideals though it counts on its rolls a few who are Congressmen. Nevertheless the Travancore State Congress which I believe is largely the old Samyuktha Party of Travancore has added to its objects responsible Government and therefore considerably widened its scope and field of operation. So far, so good. To have assumed nationalism is commendable. But the question is asked whether communalism has been shed. This is a point that has been raised specifically and if the answer to it is unequivocally declared there cannot be any further trouble in Travancore.

"Truly has it been said that out of evil cometh good. And if out of the unequivocal of evil of the application of Section 144 Cr.P.C. in respect of activities of a public political body the good should emanate, namely, that the Travancore State Congress has nothing to do with communalism, then it would make the Dewan 'hors d' combat'.

RESTRICTIVE ORDER

The use of the word, Congress, has created a certain confusion in the public mind. But granted that the Travancore State Congress is a communal body still standing for communalism even then the prohibition of public meetings for its propaganda cannot be justified. The mere pelting of stones at Nagarkoil is an event which has repeated itself in British India at Congress meetings a hundred times more virulently. That can be no justification for a restrictive order against civil liberties of even the most reactionary body. It is therefore gratifying to hear that the Travancore Government does not contemplate the renewal of the restrictive orders after expiry."

Referring to the contention of the Travancore Government that there is a large body of people in the State who don't support the so-called State Congress and its aim on the ground that it is a body of vested interests and that it was only with a view to prevent a clash between this group and the supporters of the State Congress that Government had to ban meetings and issue prohibitory orders, Dr. Pattabhi said:

VESTED INTERESTS

"The population of Travancore State is 51 lakhs and the State affairs have for long been in the hands of two of the progressive communities, the Brahmins and Nairs. With the origin of the Justice Party in Madras, non-Brahmin parties came into existence in Travancore as in Mysore and the various communities composing this non-Brahmin Federation joined hands naturally in Travancore not only against Brahmins, but against Nairs as well and a party called the Samyuktha Yogam was formed being composed of the three groups. The Christians who constitute 16,00,000 of the people of Travancore, the Ezhavas 8,00,000 and the Muslims 3,00,000. The total of these three groups consisting as it does, 27,00,000 claim certain preferential rights and privileges, first as a majority group in the State as against Brahmins and Nairs and secondly as backward communities as against the progressive Brahmins and Nairs. Naturally when communalism rules politics a certain measure of vested interests must be there, so much so that it was freely complained in Travancore by the members of the Samyuktha Party itself that they could not depend upon even their own nominated members in the Sri Mulam Assembly to vote for them. For, there were occasions on which such people voted with the other side

COMING STRUGGLE

It is no argument, however, for any Government much less for a politician like Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, the Dewan, to say that a certain body of people is quite contented with the Darbar and its doings. In effect it means that the so-called contentment arises from the protection of vested interests of those who are contented. If the communalists are fighting for the vested interests it means they are fighting against the vested interests of their opponents. To say that the latter are contented is to prove the safety of their vested interests for which, of course, they themselves may not be responsible, for the Brahmins and Nairs were earlier in the field and got into the best berths. When the discontented people want to oust them from those berths, a struggle is bound to ensue. That struggle was there even before the Travancore State Congress assumed this name. To subdue that struggle one cannot restrict civil liberties.

Vested interests and communalism are in a way interchangeable terms and such communalism carries with it, as just pointed out, in respect of nominated members its own seeds of destruction but as all destruction is only for regeneration, the Samyuktha Party must be treated as undergoing a process of destruction and regeneration into Travancore State Congress. It has yet to undergo another transformation and giving up communalism must stand by nationalism, pure and unadulterated.

The Mysore People have passed through the same gamut. Till 1930 there was a rank Justice Party, called the Peoples Party, frankly standing for communalism and nothing else, freely fighting the Brahmin and fighting him outright. Between 1930 and 1936, there came into existence what was called Peoples' Federation and on 16th October, 1937 the two groups merged into the Congress. The strength of the Mysore Political movement to-day is the strength that emerges from such a coalescence. The Mysore Darbar is not reconciled yet to this new harmonisation—political evolution. So all the trouble in Mysore. In Travancore the State Congress is one step behind the political organisation in Mysore.

Let us put the matter in another way. In Mysore the Dewan has come into conflict with a political party to-day that pinned faith to nationalism. In Travancore the Darbar has come into conflict with a political body because it has not pinned its faith in nationalism but communalism. The Travancore Congress therefore cannot do better than take the Dewan at his word and declare its renunciation of communalism and its avowal of nationalism.

They would then be putting the Dewan in a hole, if he is not sincere, or themselves free, if he is sincere."—United Press.

In Defending Herself Spain Is Defending World

Dr. Negrin Tells Tragic Story Of Betrayal Of Heroic People By Democracies Of Europe Who Offered Them Up To Fascist Brutalities

In the course of his message to the Spanish people over the Radio Dr. Negrin, Premier of the Republican Government of Spain, said:

The man who is speaking to you, as head of and in the name of the Government, has a right to demand of you complete confidence in his words, for he repeatedly warned you, and in happier times of the approach of days of cruel tests, such as the extremely difficult days through which we are at present passing.

We are passing through hard times. The invading army has undertaken a very violent offensive in which it is employing a huge quantity of war material. This offensive, by the very manner in which it is being carried out, in reality reflects the frightened haste of the invaders to modify the map of Europe in their own favour by annexing Spain before they are asphyxiated by the wave of indignation which is sweeping the world as a result of the designs of the aggressors on peaceful peoples. Day by day this indignation is mounting, and it is beginning to assume tremendous proportions.

But in the very haste with which they are attempting to convert our country into a colony lies the seeds of their failure, because our glorious Army, with the entire Spanish people at its side, is undertaking to convert this haste into a pause. Our soldiers have been obliged to abandon positions, but they have done this after having put up super-human resistance to the combined attacks of the foreign air force, artillery and tanks. The invading army has been able to verify that it is no easy undertaking, whatever means may be employed, to drive back an army like our own, consisting of Spaniards who are defending the dignity and the independence of their country and, at the same time, principles of law, justice and peace. These principles are dear to all peoples, and however, disdained they may be in other parts, they retain their everlasting virtue in Spain.

The Spanish people spurred by their deepest feeling their love of independence are doing everything they can.

INVINCIBILITY OF OUR CAUSE

Let us realise that our strength is incalculable. The confidence and affection of the people for the Government of Republic, which are shown in a thousand ways, are not enjoyed by our enemies. In their rear there are millions of Spaniards who do not wish to see their country in the hands of foreigners; and in the ranks of their Army, not only among the soldiers, but also among their officers, there is growing a patriotic feeling, as well as a fervent desire that the Republic be victorious in spite of all difficulties, so that it may guarantee the independence of Spain.

We are more numerous than they, and we are fighting for a worthy cause, which cannot be conquered either by the steel or by the gunpower which they are receiving from abroad, as payment for their treason.

DEMOCRACIES HAVE NOT HELPED US

The democracies of Europe have not desired or have not been able to spare us suffering. They denied us what we needed to suppress the insurrection, and their denial has caused us untold losses of blood and has had the final result of converting this war into a war of invasion, which is also a grave menace to the peace of Europe. The deception of the European democracies has caused incalculable damage to our country. But this damage will be small compared to that which will be caused to Europe unless, as one may legitimately expect, the democracies of Europe decide to emerge from their hiding-place of fears and vacillations. This hope, which, is not only a hope of Spain, but of the whole world, cannot be frustrated in Spain. We are determined to prolong resistance. We feel strong and calm. We ask the soldiers to be heroic and we ask the civilian population to be confident. Whatever trials the enemy may put us to, we ask the people for resistance. The Government conserves intact the spirit in which it was born; it remains faithful and if, as the Government is certain, the mobilisation of material resources and moral energy, for which it calls, is responded to with enthusiasm, it will achieve victory.

FARCE OF NON-INTERVENTION

To those foreigners, who still insist on shutting their eyes to evidence, who at the beginning of Non-Intervention denied the arrival of German and Italian planes, who declared they did not believe our exposure of the accumulation of regular Italian and German divisions—to which the Pharasaic name of "volunteers" has been given—who with the greatest hypocrisy have coined the expression of the "unknown submarine" in order to avoid obligations and compromises, who believe that the swarms of enemy planes which are razing our land have been spontaneously born of themselves, I should recommend, if, as they indicate, they do not trust their own information services, that they read and verify the concrete data on the arrival of war material and war technicians formulated to-day by our own Minister of National Defence.

Let them reflect whether the German ships which unloaded twenty-eight centimeter guns in Bilbao and which conveyed modern heavy artillery to Pasajes to be placed along the Franco-Spanish frontier and those which have transported powerful material, long-range and fixed artillery to Melilla and other places, let them reflect, I repeat, whether they believe that this material is to be used for fighting on the fronts in Aragon, the Centre, Levante, or Andalusia. And if they believe that the German technicians, who are coming to settle definitely with their families, have come for such a long stay merely to assure the triumph of the fascists, let us repeat once again:

That our struggle is not a civil war; it is a defence against the invasion and tyrannisation of Spain foreigners. The error of those fascists who believe that their triumph would be the triumph of Franco and his Phalanx is a grave one. No. Their triumph would mean the offering up of generations of Spanish youth in a future war, who would be sacrificed in foreign lands on the altars of Italian and German interests. It would mean handing over our riches and our fields to their exploitation as plunder for the invaders and new lords. It would mean the iniquitous slavery of our people by those who, ingrained in the belief, of a proud superiority engendered by their sheep-like servility, feel in their heart of hearts a profound contempt for a people whose greatness, nobility and virtues they have never learned to understand.

What is taking place in Spain is not a fight of ideologies. Our land is being stained with blood as the prelude, which were it not for the efforts of our people would be decisive, of a dispute for the hegemony first of Europe and then of the world. And whatever may be our political and social conceptions, whatever may be the soil which we call our fatherland, every man who feels the pride of his country and of his race cannot but arise against those who, owing to the fact that they consider themselves a new chosen people, wish to submit the rest to vassalage. Therefore, Spain, by defending herself is defending the entire world.

DUST & GERMS Infect Your LUNGS

DUST carries millions of disease germs; and these, mixed with the air you breathe, get into your throat and lungs. Consequently, relaxed throats, coughs and influenza develop and spread amongst your friends. So, protect yourself against these troubles by regularly taking Peps antiseptic, breatheable tablets.

Dissolved in your mouth, a Peps releases rich, medicinal essences which are carried on the breath deep into your lungs. Thus, Peps overcome infectious germs lodged in the larynx, soothe and heal the inflamed membranes of the air tubes and provide a valuable shield against bronchial complaints.

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"Thanks to Kalzana, my family is once again in PERFECT HEALTH"

General Weakness, Nervous Irritability, Skin Troubles, Anæmia and Feminine Complaints are removed by Kalzana

"Of course," the doctor will answer, "Kalzana, which I have been prescribing for years, always gives wonderful results. In those families which use Kalzana there are none of those illnesses which so often cast a shadow on family life, and which are all caused through mineral deficiency." Follow the advice of this doctor and so many thousands of other doctors who prescribe Kalzana for strengthening the body, and for protecting women and children against disease and weakness.

"My whole family has benefited so much by the use of Kalzana, that I only wish more would give it a trial," writes

Mrs. U., London.

"Formerly I was frequently suffering from headaches, anæmia and fatigue, but after trying Kalzana my troubles disappeared like magic. I am an entirely new man now, thanks to Kalzana, which gave me radiant health and vitality," writes **Mr. C. K., S.**

KALZANA

THE MINERAL FOOD FOR BETTER HEALTH.

Of all Chemists and Bazars.

PATHE

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Crime without clues.....
Murder without error.....
6 Suspects with 6 alibis!

A split-second. exciting and baffling mystery drama!

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Book Your Seats Early.

CHILD'S 4 YEARS OF STOMACH TROUBLE

What can be more distressing than the sight of a child in the toils of stomach trouble? If your little boy or girl suffers from indigestion or loss of appetite, take a tip from Mrs. Surguy. This is what she writes:

"My little daughter, aged 6 years, has suffered from bad breath, and a very poor appetite since she was 2 years old. But since she had Maclean Brand Stomach Powder for 2 weeks only she seems another child. I give her half a teaspoonful in a little warm water before going to bed, and she gets up in the morning and eats a good breakfast, which she has not done before."

The original MACLEAN BRAND Stomach Powder will free your children from stomach complaints with similar ease and quickness. But see you get the genuine Maclean Brand with the signature "ALEX. C. MACLEAN" on carton and bottle, and the red seal on the carton. It is never sold loose—only in bottles in cartons (powder or tablets).

If you have any difficulty in obtaining it from your local chemist or store, write to J. L. Morison, Son & Jones (India), Ltd., Standard Bldg., Hornby Road, Bombay

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishakh Sud 7, 1994
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 5, 1357
Parsi: Adar 3, 1307
Hightide: 4-19; 17-14
Lowtide: 10-20; —
Sunrise: 6h. 9m.
Sunset: 7h. 2m.

Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association, Bombay Provincial Branch, Annual General Meeting at the Town Hall at 9 p.m.

Saturday, May 7.

S. S. Strathaird with London mails sails at 1 p.m.

Results of B.Sc. Examination, Bombay University, 2 p.m.

BYCULLA DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A monthly ordinary meeting of the Managing Council of the B. B. C. C. will be held to-day (Friday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee's Office.

BOMBAY CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY

The adjourned general council meeting of the B. C. S. P. will be held to-day (Friday) at 7 p.m. at the Party Office.

FORT CO-OP. INSTITUTE

The Adjourned Conference of the members of the Managing Committees of Co-operative Societies in the Fort area will be held at the office of the Institute at 3-30 p.m. to-day (Saturday.)

RAMWADI FREE EYE HOSPITAL

The attendance at the Ramwadi Free Eye Hospital, for the month of April, 1938, was 6,506; out of which, 3,119 were males; 2,113 were females and 1,274 were children; 159 operations were performed. The daily average attendance was 260, during 25 working days of the month.

BOMBAY NATIONAL GUARDS

Members of the Bombay National Guards are requested to be present at the Marine Lines grounds at 7 a.m. (S. T.) on Sunday the 8th instant, for the usual parade. They are also requested to bring all Congress membership books with the money collected without fail.

'C' WARD DISTRICT MUSLIM LEAGUE

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, the President of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League, will perform the flag hoisting ceremony to-day (Friday) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) at the office of the above Ward when the Islamia Flag will be unfurled by him. Loud speakers arrangement has been made.

SANITATION ROUND

The Municipal Commissioner and the Councillors of 'D' Ward will meet near the Gowalia Tank Tram Terminus on Saturday the 7th May at 7 a.m. (B. T.) to go round the Ward. Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

LATE SWAMI VIDYANAND

Mr. Prakashanand of Gyaneshwar Math, Matunga, writes:—

"We regret to announce that Swami Vidyanand of Patti Math in Punjab breathed his last on Friday at Rekhikesh Kailas Ashram. He was a kind and generous hearted Swami. He was a good scholar of Vedanta philosophy. His admirers should kindly note this sad news as it is very difficult to answer all his sevaks. He was for the last 14 years a Mahant to 'Gyaneswar-Mati., Matunga."

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S ROUND

The Municipal Commissioner will meet the elected members of the 'D' Ward to-morrow (Saturday) at 7 a.m. (B.T.) at the following place and go round with them in the Ward.

Place of Meeting: Gowalia Tank Tram Terminus.

AMUSEMENT OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Sea Devils" Daily at 4, 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Danger Patrol" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Kunku" Daily at 3 and 6 p.m.
EROS—"She Married An Artist". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Sailing Along" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Daughter of Himalayas". Daily at 3 and 5-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Dick Tracy" Time as usual
LAMINGTON—"Tutaroo Laina" Daily at 2-30 and 5-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Soungadi" Time as usual.
MINERVA—"Chandidas" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-5. p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Jwala" Daily at 2-15 and 5-15 p.m
PLAZA—"Kanhopatra" Time as usual.
PATHE—"Fit for a King" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Slight Case of Murder." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Nirmala" To-day 5-30, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

AIR SERVICES TO KATHIAWAR

The schedule plane left on Thursday morning at 7-15 a.m. and came back the same day to schedule at 11 a.m. with Kathiawar Passengers.

COMMON-ROLL LEAGUE

A committee has been appointed by the Managing Committee of Common-Roll League (Bombay) to study the causes of communal riots and to suggest practical measures to eliminate these riots.

IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE

As the presentation of the Corporation's address to Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Indian National Congress, has been fixed for Tuesday, the 10th May at 4-15 p.m. (B.T.), the meeting of the Improvements Committee called for that day will be held at 2-30 p.m. (B.T.) instead of at 3-30 p.m. (B.T.) as previously notified.

'PROPHET DAY'

Under the auspices of the Holy Prophet's Birthday Celebration Committee and other 100 Muslim Associations of Bombay, a mass meeting will be held to commemorate the birthday of the Holy Prophet of Islam on the 13th instant at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) when His Holiness Pir Sayad Mansur Shah Sahib, Piro Murshad of H. H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, will preside.

ALL-INDIA SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION

The Secretary, All-India Spinners' Association, Ahmedabad, writes: The voting papers for the election of three members of the Council of the A. I. S. A. for the year 1938, from amongst the A. I. S. A. members were scrutinized and the following members were duly declared elected:—(1) Sjt. Lakshmi Narayan Sahu, (2) Sjt Vithaldas V. Jerajani, and (3) Sjt. S. Sankara Ram.

KHAN BAHADUR PETIGARA PARSI MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Khan Bahadur Petigara Parsi Memorial Committee will be held to-day (Friday) in Room No. 12, First Floor, Yusuf Building opposite Flora Fountain to adopt reports of the Sub-Committee and to finally settle about how to utilize the Memorial Fund and to dissolve the Committee.

BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE

The Bombay Humanitarian League has launched a special Prohibition Campaign in the city of Bombay by having magic lantern lectures and Kirtans in various localities, especially, inhabited by labour class people. One such special Prohibition Campaign meeting will be held to-day (Friday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Damodar Thackershi Hall, Parel, when interesting lectures and magic lantern demonstration will be held on the subject of "Evils of Alcohol". The Hon. Dr. M. D. Gilder, Minister of Health, Government of Bombay, will preside.

Share In Coastal And Overseas Shipping Trade

Indo-British Negotiations Provide Splendid Opportunity To Press Indian Claim, Says Walchand

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Interviewed by the "United Press" with a view to ascertain the position of the Indian shipping in relation to the Indo-British trade negotiations, Mr. Walchand Hirachand stated:—

While both the British and Indian Governments are doing all that was possible to further the interests of the British shipping companies, the Government of India do not care to take any action to support the cause of Indian shipping.

Crores of rupees are taken annually by British shipping concerns from India by way of freights, etc., but the Government of India are not doing anything for the participation of Indian shipping in the Overseas trade, although they have a splendid opportunity to press the claims of Indian shipping while negotiating the Indo-British trade agreement.

ANTI-INDIAN POLICY

In this connection Mr. Walchand added, the Government of India acted immediately after the conclusion of the negotiations when the interests on the British shipowners were affected on the Indo-Japanese trade.

British shipping interests of the British Government had really no "locus standi" in the recent trade negotiations between India and Japan but the Government of India espoused their (British shipping companies) cause and did not care to further the cause of Indian shipping, even in this trade, which, by right, belonged entirely to India.

Mr. Walchand stressed that the pro-British and anti-Indian policy of the Government of India in shipping matters, suggests that the country should draw its own moral from the contrasting attitudes revealed by the India Government in the above two negotiations, and support and press for the legitimate claims of Indian shipping in the coastal and overseas trade of India.

Shrimant Balaraje 'alias' Appasaheb Nimbalkar, Sarlashkar Bahadur who was invested with ruling powers of his jagir by the Maharaja of Kolhapur.

Investiture Of Nimbalkar

(From Our Correspondent.)

KOLHAPUR, May 4.

H. H. the Chhatrapati Maharaja of Kolhapur, held an investiture Durbar at the new palace this morning in order to invest Shrimant Babaraje 'alias' Appasaheb Sultanrao Nimbalkar, Sarlashkar Bahadur, with full powers to administer his Jahagir.

The Durbar was attended by Sardars, Jahagirdars, Officers and prominent citizens. Col. Murfy and the Maharaja were seated on the throne. The Prime Minister made an important speech giving a brief history of the Jahagir and the improvements made during the minority by the Durbar. The Chhatrapati Maharaja then presented a sword, a seal and dress to the young Jahagirdar, who expressed his gratitude and thanks in a short speech and promised to administer his Jahagir with great care and solicitude for the welfare of the people.

After garlanding and music the Durbar ended.

Nuisances In Parle

(From Our Correspondent)

VILE PARLE, Tuesday.

Of late, the free and uncontrolled running about of bulls on the Juhu Road highway has become danger to the public and the pedestrians on the road. They are there for the last three to four months near about are two public schools and vegetable vendors. The public has to visit these places very often. One of the resident landlords told me that even though I had drawn the attention of the police constable to remove this danger to cattle pond, nothing has come out of it. It is upto the Municipality or the police authority concerned to remove this dangerous nuisance.

The Vile Parle Municipal Sanitary Department would be well advised to devote their little time to the dustbin nuisance on the Juhu Road. These dustbins, instead of serving their object of keeping the locality clean, are found to be overfilled and are not cleaned with the care and punctuality it demands. The result is that the dustbins are turned into nuisance and spread insanitation and germs.

German Doctor On Trial

Two doctors and a nurse gave evidence when the hearing of the case in which Dr. Alois L. Schweiger a German stood charged with causing the death of Miss Byrtll Bush by a rash and negligent act and with cheating came up for further hearing before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday afternoon.

Colonel Prall Superintendent St. George Hospital, in his evidence deposed that Miss Bush's death was caused by heart failure arising out of local infection. He attended on Miss Bush and her condition when he visited her was very serious. He advised her removal to the hospital.

Dr. C. R. Perreira was the next witness.

Tabschink Max, "R.D.S." Germany was then examined. The Magistrate postponed the case to enable the prosecution to get sufficient data about he qualifications of registered dentists in Germany.

A KAPOLE PHILANTHROPIST

Late Sheth Gopaldas Nathubhai Ramji Vora

(From A Correspondent.)

The trustees and executors of late Sheth Gopaldas Nathubhai Ramji Vora, Sheth Bhimji Kara and Dr. Tribhovandas Chatrabhuj Merchant are congratulated for the magnificent donations made by them to the following Charitable institutions.

(1) Rs. 80,000 to Sir Harkisondas Hospital for a free ward of 14 beds which was declared open

Late SETH G. N. R. VORA.

a few days ago by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

(2) Rs. 25,000 to the authorities of Motibai Sanatorium at Poona with the condition that the name of Sheth Gopaldas should be joined with that sanatorium.

(3) Rs. 10,0000 to Shree Jafrabad Kelvani Uttejak Mandal for building and maintaining in his name a gymnasium.

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Civic Address For President Bose

Approved By Corporation

The Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday passed by an overwhelming majority the draft of the civic address, prepared by the Bombay Municipal Corporation. (This has already been published in these columns).

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey moved that the draft of the civic address be approved and adopted.

Mr. Mathradas Tricumji seconded the proposition.

MUSLIM LEAGUER'S AMENDMENT.

Dr. G.R.A. Shaikh moved an amendment to modify the whole draft.

Dr. Shaikh said it was stated that the Indian National Congress represented all sections in India, but in reality it was not so. For instance only on Wednesday, the Congress Ministry in Bombay had flouted the voice of the Bombay Municipal Corporation in forcing upon them the adult franchise, which they did not want. In "B" Ward there were sixteen seats before and not less than thirteen Muslims used to be returned. Now this number is cut down to only 10. This is the way the rights of the minority communities are safeguarded. Dr. Shaikh said the Indian National Congress was only a Maha Sabhaite organisation.

Mr. M. U. Rajab seconded the amendment.

A MAHA SABHAITE'S REPLY.

Mr. M. N. Talpade said he was a member of the Maha Sabha and he did not think that the Indian National Congress was a Maha Sabhaite organisation.

Mr. M.R. Masani also repudiated the suggestion that the Indian National Congress was a Hindu organisation. The Congress, he said, represented all sections and communities in India.

At this stage the question was put to vote and carried, only two voting for the amendment.

The Mayor announced that the address will be presented on Tuesday, the 10th inst. at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

The House then adjourned till Monday.

Dr. Ibrahim K. Merchant, L.C.P.S., one of the organisers of the Platoon Command of the Khoja-Shia Ishna-Ashri Volunteer Corps, left for Cutch Bharapur to take charge of the Jafferbhoy Rehemtulla Hospital.

FULL TIME LAW COLLEGE FOR BOMBAY

Premier Gives Notice Of Resolution

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister has given notice of the following resolution to come up before the the current session of the Bombay Legislature:—

"This Assembly approves of the policy of Government to convert the present part-time Government Law College, Bombay into a full-time institution."

This resolution may come up before the Assembly to-morrow.

Students' Literacy Campaign

The North Bombay Students' Union is actively and wholeheartedly helping the Literacy campaign undertaken by the B. P. S. F.

Nine members of the Union have been deputed to 4 centres in Poona and Satara districts, where along with the actual teaching of alphabets, they read news papers to peasants and explain the Indian and world situation to them.

Some Poona students also have been deputed by the Poona Students' Federation to various villages.

Some Bombay students are working in villages near Bhivandi, district Thana.

The students expect the public to contribute their mite to help the undertaking.

Volunteers of the N. B. S. U. are collecting funds for the purpose in the North of Bombay.

Any anonymous donation of £500 has been received by the Indian Church Aid Association in response to the Archbishop of Canterbury's appeal for Anglo-Indian schools.

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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1938

MUNICIPAL REFORM

That the Bill to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act passed its three readings in the Assembly in less than three days in spite of some radical provisions therein speaks alike for the merits of the Bill and the capacity of the House to appreciate them. As we have pointed out before, the main features of the Bill are the introduction of adult franchise with effect from 1942, the abolition of nomination and communal representation, the redistribution of wards and seats and a reduction in the scale of salaries of certain officials. We have already considered at some length the principle of adult franchise and shall only note now one or two objections urged against it by some reactionaries in the Assembly. One objection was that adult franchise would put a premium on mob oratory and would soon lead to mobocracy and chaos. These fears have been belied by past experience of the working of adult franchise or an approach to it. The four anna franchise in the Congress has certainly not lead to chaos or irresponsibility. The fact is that the need for canvassing among a large number of voters helps only those who possess the requisite talent, means and qualities of leadership. Another objection was that adult franchise would be a handicap to Muslims. This fear, too, is baseless. A high properly franchise or a literacy franchise would, of course, be a handicap to poor and backward communities and might therefore call for a reservation of seats on population basis. But when every adult in a community can vote, it can, with but ordinary organisation, secure very nearly its full quota on population basis and some times even more seats. Adult franchise is a handicap only to the reactionaries and this explains most of the opposition to the reform both in the Assembly and in the City Municipal Corporation.

Re-distribution Of Wards

One inevitable result of the introduction of adult franchise is an increase in the number of constituencies to prevent unmanageable congestion at the polling booths. But creating 19 constituencies in place of the present seven is to carry the splitting process too far. Congestion at polling booths can be relieved both by increasing the number of constituencies and by increasing the number of booths in a constituency. Again in fixing the boundaries of certain constituencies there has been some sort of communal gerrymandering for the purpose of ensuring a certain measure of communal representation. This runs counter to the general tenor of the Bill but is perhaps a minimum necessary evil in the present circumstances. Finally giving special consideration to the rateable values in a constituency in allotting the number of seats to it means compromising, however slightly, the principle of adult franchise.

Salaries And Karachi Resolution

The discussion on the reduction in salaries naturally involved reference to the Congress scale of salaries. Some members rightly urged a greater approximation to that scale which fixes Rs. 500 as the maximum salary for a public servant. It should be noted that the Congress resolution refers to all public servants including the permanent ones and not merely to those like Ministers who are temporary servants. The Madras Municipal Corporation has already given the lead in adopting the Congress scale and we do not see why the lead should not be followed in Bombay, so far, at any rate, with regard to the salaries that can be reduced under the new Government of India Act. It will not do to wait till the public servants themselves display a greater regard for public service for its own sake. It must be very long indeed before they do so without pressure from the public. The Karachi resolution was meant to be taken seriously and implemented without any avoidable delay. It ought not to be allowed to remain a paper resolution, a mere pious hope.

Rome-Berlin Axis

We wonder why Reuter messages from Rome should be charged with enthusiasm and with the hope that the Rome-Berlin Axis was about to break to pieces. It is, of course, intelligible as based on a desire to boost the Anglo-Italian agreement. But it is a poor compliment to Signor Mussolini and to Italy's traditions of foreign policy to expect that he will now give up Herr Hitler and Germany by reason of having achieved through that agreement his immediate objectives. In the Commons debate on Mr Eden's resignation an M. P. who was till then a strong supporter of the "National" Government gave historical proofs of how Italy had never honoured her commitments. She will follow the same policy now. For her the victories that have been scored through the latest agreement are merely stages on the way to more. Moreover, the agreement does not in any way restrict the operation or development of what is called the Rome-Berlin Axis. Finally, Signor Mussolini, being no fool, knows that he succeeded in his bullyings and blackmailings not so much because of Italy's own individual strength as that of International Fascism and he also knows that the strength which won him the gains in the Mediterranean is necessary to consolidate and preserve those gains.

Signor Mussolini, we repeat, is no fool and he may be trusted to realise the dangers of being ultimately isolated inspite of strong immediate temptations. Nor is Herr Hitler by any means a fool. He, too, knows the value of the Rome-Berlin Axis which has proved such a scare-crow to valiant champions of democracy. He will not endanger it. And it is easy enough to avoid doing so. All that is necessary is to keep his word to Il Duce not to fortify the Austrian frontier—the only possible source of a conflict with Italy. He will keep that word because it will enable him to carry out his programme of aggression elsewhere. And, indeed, as "German circles" have correctly pointed out, if Italy has acquiesced in the Auschluss why should she oppose Herr Hitler's adventures in Czecho-Slovakia in which she has no vital interests?

Clove Boycott Tells

It is very good news, indeed, that at long last a settlement has been reached between the Zanzibar Government and the resident Indians over the recent clove dispute. The main provisions of the agreement are that 50 per cent of the clove exports must be obtained from the Clove Growers' Association and the balance in the open market and that producers will have complete choice of selling to the Association or to dealers except that producers indebted to the Government under the debt settlement must sell to the Association. The terms do not meet the entire demand of the Indians in Zanzibar, especially in respect to the composition of the Clove Growers' Association and its powers, but if the Indian clove dealers themselves are satisfied with the agreement, it may be trusted to be something more than a truce. However, Sardar Vallabhbhai, President of the All-India Clove Boycott Committee, has done well to warn all dealers of cloves in India that the boycott still remains and will remain till it is formally lifted by the Committee. It is clear that the agreement, such as it is, is due entirely to the boycott carried on by the dealers in Zanzibar and India. One more triumph for united non-violent non-co-operation.

THE CONGRESS AND BRITISH LABOUR PARTY

Army Expenditure In India

(BY RAMMANOHAR LOHIA)

II

We may now take up the question of the strengthening of British arms which is also a constructive item in the peace policy of the British Labour Party. A general question of principle is here involved and the Indian National Congress by virtue of its superior ethics in world affairs will always do well to reiterate it. The general increase in world armaments is the direct result of imperialism being the guiding policy in world affairs. Disarmament can only come when the world is in reality an association of free and equal nations. Increase in armaments is symptomatic of the diseased state in which we live and of the acute imperialist rivalries which are daily increasing. We cannot but generally condemn all armaments. After having stated this general principle, we may draw a distinction between armaments which are used for aggression and those which are used for defending freedom and peace. Actually, British arms are not being used either for peace or for freedom in the world to-day. This take us directly to the question of our own arms policy. The Indian National Congress has traditionally condemned the Indian Government for its enormous military expenditure.

Grounds For Opposition

It has done so on various grounds. (1) The Indian army is an army of foreign occupation to whose strengthening and expenditure the Congress cannot be a party. The Congress must resist all such strengthening and expenditure. (2) The enormous expenditure on the army leaves little for expenditure on the nation building departments such as education or public health. (3) With the expenditure that the India Government is to-day incurring on the army, the defence of the country could be made far more adequate. The Government to-day spends an inordinately large sum on the British sanction of the Indian army. This sum could be easily diverted to build up and raise a much larger well-equipped army manned and officered by Indians. (4) The Congress has stood for the universal right to bear arms and to adult military training. This would indicate the desire of the Congress to have a national citizens' militia.

A Misconception

According to this general position of the Congress our arms policy cannot even give a tacit support to the strengthening of the Indian army. Of late, however, there has been some little misconception which may easily result in a radical departure from our traditional policy. A recent move of the Congress Party in the Central Assembly shows that it suffers from such a misconception. On the question of the mechanisation of the Indian army, the Congress Party in the Central Assembly appears to have taken up the stand that it would be satisfied if the Indian section of the Army would be mechanised. On the ground that the menace of foreign aggression has lately become acute, it is thought that India's defence ought to be strengthened. The stand, therefore, of the Congress Party was that the Government should be condemned not because it is trying to mechanise the army as such but because it is mechanising only the British section of the Army. This obviously cannot be and is not the Congress attitude. So long as British Imperialism continues to dominate the country and our army is not a citizen's militia but an army of foreign occupation, the Indian National Congress can have but one stand which is clear and unequivocal. It cannot support any expenditure on the Army whether it be for the British section or the Indian section. It condemns all attempts to increase the efficiency of this army, whether it be that of the Indian section or the British section. In so far as the aggression of imperialist powers other than Britain is concerned, the arms policy of the Indian National Congress is easily evidenced, if we bear in mind our traditional aims. These are the universal right to bear arms and the imparting of adult military training. Whenever, therefore, a question of defending Indian frontiers against foreign aggres-

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 5.)

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

Germany And Czechoslovakia

(From Our Own Correspondent)

PRAGUE, April 29.

The issue of German-Czechoslovakian relations is in the forefront of attention at present in Europe. This question, of which for long comparatively little was heard, turned up as a topic of interest and importance with the assuming of power by the Nazi regime in Germany. It came to carry a political weight in connection with an expansionist policy as relating to Central and Eastern Europe associated with the new German regime. A look at the map of Europe will make evident the key position held by Czechoslovakia in regard to both Eastern Europe leading up to Ukrania and South-Eastern Europe opening the way to the Near East. The annexation of Austria by Germany has added to the care and attention in German-Czechoslovakian relations and developed it into an issue of wide and near significance.

Sudetic German Party

This week the whole question has come to gain a new prominence and a pointed attention by a conference of the Sudetic German Party at Carlsbad, the world-famous Czechoslovak spa, and especially the demands presented at this conference by the leader of the Sudetic German Party, Konrad Henlein. The Sudetic German Party represents the strongest organization of the German minority in Czechoslovakia. Organized over the ruins of a prohibited Nazi Party, the Sudetic German Party retained a close orientation to and even connection with the Nazi Party in Germany, though the latter was denied by its leaders. Berlin extended to its care and support in ways, obviously seeing in the organization an instrument to advance German political interests and policy. In connection with this care and as a means suited alike to cast a mask over political calculations and gain sympathy abroad, Germany stressed the economic and cultural claims of the German minority which also formed the chief demands of the Sudetic German Party in the beginning.

Minority Problem

Though it may be stated that in some definite directions the German minority as other minorities in Czechoslovakia, had claims for betterment of the position, the problem of understanding with the Sudetic German Party came to be difficult with the Party keeping to a path that Czechoslovakia authorities felt as being directed to weaken the sovereign character of the State and prove a danger to her territorial integrity. With the demands of the Sudetic German Party keeping to the plane of the minority issue as generally understood the position is one that should make a settlement, though complicated by various factors and circumstances, not impossible or very difficult. This especially so, since Czechoslovakia has easily comparatively the most liberal minority policy to her credit and in recent period her statesmen headed by the President and the Premier have indicated readiness to remedy faults and failures and advance towards the conclusion of a satisfactory settlement. The Prime Minister announced only a short while back the intention to draw a code formulating the terms of such an advance to assure the good working of a settlement and it is known that the Government are engaged on the drawing of such a document.

The Germans' Demands

The position, however, as already indicated is rendered delicate and difficult by the Sudetic German Party setting up aims looked upon by the Czechoslovak Government as involving danger to Czechoslovakia's political status and territorial integrity and its appearing in the role of an organization discharging the function of favouring and pushing German policy. While the Sudetic German leaders have long disclaimed aims such as stated above, the speech this week of Konrad Henlein gives the most effective veto to such disclaimers and with it also supplies a confirmation of Czech apprehension and a reserve bound with it. Henlein in his latest speech, which has found a strong international attention, formulated demands extending well beyond cultural, and economic spheres. As the most important of these may be mentioned, demands for Czechoslovakia ceasing to look upon herself as a bulwark against a stated German expansion to the East, the German minority having the right to adopt the Nazi outlook as kept by Germany, and Czechoslovakia revising her foreign policy contributing to antagonism with Germany.

Henlein's speech as one focussing attention on the issue of German-Czechoslovak relations and indicating the weight of German conquest of Austria, particularly as a result of an extensive propaganda and threat to employ force, and an attitude of drift kept by Britain has raised a strong echo both in Czechoslovakia and outside. Czech papers comment that the speech despite its tone and content is to be welcomed in as much as it lifts a mask and brings a clarification, since it throws much light on the nature and role of the Sudetic German Party responsible for concern and reserve on the Czech side. "Ceske Slovo", the Prague daily considered as standing close to President Benes, states:—"Henlein's speech is a hardly disguised

(Continued on page 11 Col 1)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

SAD PREDICAMENT.

The 'Anschluss' and the meekness with which "Democracies" accepted it have emphasised the menace to Czecho-Slovakia from Herr Hitler via Herr Henlein and the Sudetan Germans. But that is not all. It has produced another and equally grave danger to the life and security of that country from the same source. As a Reuter report says "as the result of Anschluss, Bohemia is practically surrounded by Germany, who thus has the power to submit Czecho-Slovakia to a process of slow economic strangulation." That power Germany is bound to try to exploit immediately when negotiations start regarding a commercial agreement to replace the Austro-Czech agreement. One knows what the demands of Germany will be. Czecho-Slovakia will be faced with the alternatives: political surrender or economic strangulation. "Democracies" can, of course, help the country a lot. But Mr. Butler's answer in the Commons make it plain that Britain at least will not. As a matter of fact how can she? She has sold her international and democratic soul to Italy and Germany.

A MARTYR TO PACIFISM

The death of Carl von Ossietsky, the famous German pacifist, closes a memorable chapter in the history of the struggle for peace and against war. While the Third Reich was being built up on the blood and bones of the innocent people as also of pledged words and Nazi terror dogged the footsteps of every non-Nazi citizen in the Fatherland. Ossietsky never deserted his post of duty in the cause of peace and civilization heedless even of the advice of close friends to fly for safety. Legal action against him launched by the Nazis in one case at least miscarried. They did not want to risk another. The formation of the Third Reich was the signal for hunting down peace-priests. Ossietsky was marched to the concentration camps where he languished slowly. The news created horror and the pacifist world was in unrest. The story of the inhuman treatment meted out to von Ossietsky began to trickle out and the details were shuddering. Eminent pacifists took up the Nazi challenge and organised a vigorous campaign for his release and recommended him for the award of the Nobel Peace Prize. The prize was awarded much to the chagrin and indignation of the German Fuhrer. But von Ossietsky was prevented from receiving the honour. Worse still, the Concentration Camps had done their fell work. He came out a dying man. Ossietsky was a crusader *par excellence* in the cause of peace. He lived for it and strived for it. That was his "crime" which took him to the Nazi purgatories called concentration camps. And now he has died for it, but he leaves behind him a glorious record from which others may draw their inspiration.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION BOARD

The institution by the Bombay Government of a permanent Board of Physical Education shows how keen the Government are about promoting such education. A Board having as its Chairman Swami Kuvalayananda, an expert champion of physical culture and also Chairman of the last Physical Training Committee is not likely to be an inactive body. It may be trusted to implement to the full the recommendations of that Committee if only the necessary funds are made available for the purpose. The Board would have been more representative and more efficient if it had included representatives of schools, primary and secondary and of colleges. We shall soon see that the Chairman of the Board, who is also its Administrative Officer for educative propaganda, will not let the grass grow under his feet.

ABSURD CANARD

It was not possible to give any credence to certain rumours attributing indiscipline, at least in intention, to Doctor Khan Sahib, the Premier of the Frontier Province. But we are glad that he has definitely contradicted them as "utterly false and unfounded." The contradiction is welcome not because there could ever have been any doubt as to the loyalty of Dr. Khan Sahib but because a vague tendency has been evident in certain circles to seek to damn the Congress and its Ministers through such methods. It is time these circles realised that the loyalty of Congressmen to the Congress and its High Command and their sense of discipline are not a spurious growth to be swayed by ordinary winds. They are rooted deep in a Congressman's passionate love for great cause that Congress represents.

HINDU WIDOWS' HOME ASSOCIATION

The Hindu Widows' Home Association is one of the oldest institutions of its type and during the last 42 years of its existence has rendered meritorious service for the uplift and education of those down-trodden members of Hindu society. The Association is conducting a number of schools in Poona and elsewhere and also trying in various other ways to ameliorate the condition of Hindu widows. The annual report for the year 1937, though it does not reveal any outstanding achievement during the period, shows that the usual activities are conducted efficiently and zealously. The Association is much handicapped by want of adequate finances, and the complaint is made in the report that public support is not forthcoming as generously as in previous years. It may perhaps be owing to the fact that the condition of widows has appreciably changed for the better during the last two decades. The Association, however, is yet entitled to public sympathy and support, which we hope will be extended towards it in a generous measure.

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WITHOUT COMMENT

CASTEL GANDOLFO, May 4.
The Pope deplored the presence of the Swastika Flag in Rome when he addressed 500 newly married couple. He stated, "very sad things are happening both far and near to us. One of these sad things is that it is not considered out of place or unwanted on the day of Holy Cross to hoist in Rome banners of another cross, which is not the Cross of Christ."
—Reuter.

* * *

An eminent British lady is reported to have declared on her return to London from a tour that "India was only beginning to wake from her sleep of 20 years; now she is pulsating with life and national consciousness."

Now, what happened 20 years ago?

Oh, yes, we remember: the Rowlatt Act and the coming of Gandhi.

* * *

Apropos of the Orissa crisis and its settlement we publicly place on regard a strong protest. The two news Agencies operating in this country have been guilty of a grave dereliction of duty. They have failed the Indian public.

They have omitted to give us the important views on the subject of the Raja of Kallikote and his friends. Also of possible and probable "interims" in the other Congress provinces.

* * *

The Government of Sind, it is understood, are considering the question of overhauling the land revenue assessment, says a Karachi report.

Another and a super-major count in the charge-sheet against the present Ministry.

* *

In their address to Mahatma Gandhi, the Islamic College students referred to Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan as "the greatest man among us."

This is palpably a personal and public insult to the Leader of the Opposition in the Frontier who made such an eloquent and elegant speech at the Calcutta Session of the Muslim League about Khan Abdul Ghaffar.

* * *

"Mr. A. H. Mirza (Muslim League) said that the Muslim community was not against adult franchise"
—Bombay Assembly.

Of course it isn't. It's the Muslim "leaders" and "leaguers" who are against adult franchise, taking refuge behind a thin and worn-out purdah.

* * *

"The greatest misfortune is that Mr. Walchand, unlike his usual self, has come to like the role of Nelson who turned the blind eye at the battle of Waterloo."

This isn't an Indian version of Mr. Punch's "Smith Minor".

It is a local morning contemporary writing under the rather suggestive caption: "Appeal To Mr. Walchand, Sober."

* * *

At Last!

"BERLIN, May 4.
The death has occurred of Herr Carl von Ossietsky, the German pacifist and the last recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize."
—Reuter.

Our hearty congratulations to Nazi Germany.

* * *

Labour M.P.'s denounced the tea tax as "mean and contemptible and hitting the poorest", while Sir John Simon defended it on the "democratic" principle of all contributing to the common defence.

Both were right according to their respective principles.

* * *

Franco's aeroplanes have violently bombarded Madrid wrecking the British Ambassador's study.

They wouldn't wreck the British Premier's studied pro-Fascist "Non-Intervention", though.

* * *

"It is rumoured" says a Rome message, "that Germany's colonial claims were among the subjects discussed" in the Mussolini-Hitler Conference at Palazzo Venezia.

There is we fear much more in the vitality of the Rome-Berlin axis than the philosophy of Horatio Chamberlain's realism fondly dreams of!

No Stabilisation But Only Operation

FRENCH FRANC FIXED AT 179 TO STERLING

Treasury Rapidly Makes Up Loss: Gold And Capital Return To Country

PARIS, May 5.

Announcing that Franc has been fixed at 179 to the pound, below which it would not fall the Minister of Finance stated that contrary to reports it was not stabilisation, which was decided upon to-day but operation, the object of which was to first reach "de facto" stability.

NO BREACH OF TRIPARTITE PACT

No Adjustment Of Sterling Exchange To Franc Devaluation

LONDON, May 5.

In a statement on the devaluation of franc, Sir John Simon in the Commons said:

"In accordance with the Tripartite Agreement Anglo-French-American consultations took place this week in consequence of the French Government informing me and the United States that franc could not be maintained at the then level and they are contemplating a lower rate. The French have given assurances that they intend the achievement of a corresponding economic position and are giving the franc no competitive trade advantage and that the present downward movement would not last. Britain and United States consequently concluded that French's action was not inconsistent with the Tri-Partite Agreement and the three Governments considered that the Agreement continued to be in full force and effect.

Sir John Simon added that Washington had officially vigorously denied that the value of the dollar might be lowered. "Equally we are not contemplating any adjustment of the sterling exchange".

EFFECT ON EXPORTS.

Mr. James Griffiths asked Sir John Simon to consider the effect the devaluation of the currencies had on British export trade and particularly whether in the last nine months devaluation of the franc was driving Welsh coal out of French markets and German coal was replacing it, because of German subsidy being offset against franc devaluation.

Sir John Simon replied that the effect of these things on external trade was always under observation.—Reuter.

TREASURY RAPIDLY MAKES UP

Gold And Capital Return To France

PARIS, May 55.

The franc is officially fixed at 179 to the pound.

Meanwhile gold and capital are rapidly returning to France.

The treasury this morning is reported to have already netted six milliard francs by sales of sterling and dollars.—Reuter.

LIFE BLOOD OF REVIVAL

M. Marchandeau said that franc will be allowed to improve in relation to sterling. He stressed that franc (which was now worth eight centimes compared with pre-war) would henceforth improve and the French currency, backed by the nation, would provide the life-blood of general revival. Definite, stabilisation is expected soon perhaps in the neighbourhood of 175.

NO RISE IN PRICES

In an attempt to prevent any rise in the cost of living, such as followed the two previous devaluations, the Minister for Interior has issued a Communique declaring that stabilisation of franc should not in any way provoke a rise in the price of national products on internal markets. It is stated that any such increases would be regarded as illicit profit and judicial action could be taken.—Reuter.

SWITZERLAND NOT TO FOLLOW FRANCE

BERNE, May 5.

It is learned reliably that Switzerland will not follow France's example of devaluation.—Reuter.

OUTRAGE IN SHANGHAI

Wife Of Imperial Chemicals' Employee Stabbed

HONGKONG, May 5.

An English woman, Mrs. Challinor, wife of an employee of the Imperial Chemical Industries, was stabbed to death at her home here. It is alleged, by a Chinese boy.

Mr. Challinor, who went to his wife's assistance, received multiple stab wounds but he continued to grapple with his assailant, who finally fled and was later removed to hospital with injuries received while jumping from the roof.—Reuter.

Luxury Liner "Lafayette" On Fire

30 Firemen Trapped In Flames Rescued With Difficulty: Interior Completely Gutted: 18 Explosions So Far

LEHAVRE, May 5.

Fire is raging on the French luxury liner "Lafayette" which is in drydock here.

It is feared that the whole of the interior of the liner has been completely destroyed.

The outbreak was so fierce that the firemen had to abandon attempts to extinguish it.

Thirty firemen were trapped by the flames and were rescued with difficulty. No one is missing.

The fire broke out while the engineer was lighting one of the boiler furnaces and the flames spread towards the oil tank.

A previous fire had occurred while the "Lafayette" was in drydock here in 1933.

During the space of half an hour there were 18 explosions on the "Lafayette" which is still ablaze.—Reuter.

"LAFAYETTE" ABANDONED

Heavy Loss To Insurance Companies

LE HAVRE, May 5.

The luxury liner "Lafayette" which caught fire last night is still burning. The firemen have abandoned their efforts to check the flames. There were no casualties despite 21 explosions in three-quarters of an hour. The vessel is now completely abandoned in the dry-dock.

An official of the firm states that almost every French and English insurance company is involved.—Reuter.

Barcelona Sensation

Attempt To Loot Govt. Pay Office Foiled

Police Recover Stolen Money After Shooting 4 Terrorists

BARCELONA, May 5.

Four members of a terrorist gang were killed and two policemen wounded in a gun battle here to-day.

The police surprised the gangsters who, it is said, included men from rebel territory, while they were holding up the Military Pay Office, whence they had taken a million pesetas. The money has been recovered.—Reuter.

EMBARGO ON ARMS TO SPAIN TO GO

Optimistic Outlook For Move In U. S. Senate

WASHINGTON, May 5.

The administration has decided to support the resolution in the Senate moved by Mr. Gerald Nye, urging that Spanish arms embargo should be lifted according to the "New York Times". The paper says that the canvass in the Senate shows that a wide majority will vote for the resolution, which is at present before the Foreign Relations Committee. Leaders and representatives are confident that they can obtain approval for the measure, when passed in the Senate.

Thus, adds the "New York Times", the prospect is that the legislation will be passed before the adjournment of the Congress.—Reuter.

DEVALUATION OF FRANC

PARIS, May 5.

It is understood that the new rate of the franc will be between 177 and 178 to the pound. The rate would allow for an automatic devaluation of the gold holdings of the Bank of France.

The French Government at present owes to the bank 42 milliards of francs. It is calculated that gold devaluation at a rate between 173 and 180 would wipe out all the State's debt to the bank.—Reuter.

MINORITIES IN RUMANIA

BUCHAREST, May 5.

King Carol has decreed the reorganisation of the minorities, office function of which will be to supervise the application of administrative and legislative measures in connection with the minorities and to propose solutions for minority problems.

A new Chief of the Office will be appointed with the title of General Commissioner for Minorities. He will be under the direct control of the Premier.—Reuter.

SHE GAVE BIRTH TO 7 CHILDREN A TIME

HAVANA, May 5.

Seven children, who are all alive, are reported to have been given birth to by Rafaela Casanova, wife of a White man at Bayamo, Oriente province.—Reuter

GERMANY BEATS INDIA IN TENNIS

WIESBADEN, May 5.

In tennis Germany beat India by four matches to two.

Yudistra Singh beat Metaxa 6|3, 6|4.

Henkel beat Ghaus Mohammed 6|1, 6|2.

Redl and K. Dohnal beat Mahmoud Alam and Brook Edwards 8|6 6|3.—Reuter.

Sir James Masterton-Smith Dead

LONDON, May 5.

The death has occurred of Sir James Masterton-Smith former Under-Secretary of State for Colonies.—Reuter.

BALDWIN ELECTED PRESIDENT OF M. C. C.

LONDON, May 4.

Earl Baldwin was elected President of the M.C.C. in succession to Hon. J. J. Astor. Lord Cobham succeeds Lord Awke as Treasurer.—Reuter.

BERLIN, May 5.

The trial of Baron Von Cramm is fixed for May 14.—Reuter.

Problems For Premiers' Conference

Future Programme To Be Checked Out At Bombay

The Congress Premiers' Conference to be held in Bombay on May 12 and called at the sole initiative of President Subhas Chandra Bose, it is definitely understood, will review the work done by the Ministries in order to implement the Election Manifesto with special reference to agrarian reform, rural indebtedness, civil liberties, etc., and to chalk out the future programme for the Ministries. Suggestions for the economic, social and political reforms to be worked upon by the Ministries will also be made.

It is expected the Conference will suggest a practical line of action for carrying out parts of the Manifesto still unaccomplished due to certain difficulties.

The Conference will consider inter-provincial relation and see how far co-operation has been reached on matters of common interest to two or more provinces and to give effect to the resolution passed at Wardha in August last recommending appointment of a committee to enquire into the social problems common to the provinces and to suggest a solution thereof. Bihar and U. P. are already endeavouring to jointly work on the same line with regard to sugar factories and the Conference is likely to discuss whether it is possible to tackle the sugar industry on a common All-India basis.

The usefulness of Parliamentary Secretaries and their relation to Ministries and Congress parties in the light of discontent prevailing among them over action of the former in some provinces, will also be reviewed.

LONDON, May 5.

In the House of Commons replying to Sir Alfred Knox, who asked whether in view of the recent rise in cost of living, there was any prospect of reconsideration of rates of pension to officers of Indian Army, Lord Stanley said any question of departing from the consolidation of pensions of 1935, would raise larger issues than those which concern the Indian Army alone.—Reuter.

Govt. Decide To Stabilise Franc

Daladier Urges Countrymen To Invest Savings In National Currency

PARIS, May 4.

M. Daladier in his broadcast announced that the franc would be stabilised in agreement with London and Washington at a rate which would be safe against attack. He emphasised that the decision was taken in full accord with the Tripartite agreement to which the French Government remained firmly attached. He said the forthcoming defence loan would give all Frenchmen an opportunity to participate in full confidence in plebiscite of their patriotism.

M. Daladier alluded at the outset to the settlement of the labour disputes and the big strikes through the goodwill of the employers and workers and said that the second problem was external and it arose from the divisions of Europe, which instead of uniting, was ceaselessly arming.

After painting a "grave financial situation which, he said, could not be allowed to continue," M. Daladier emphasised the necessity of fixing a monetary level which would finally shelter the franc from attacks launched against it for several years. Therefore, he had decided to stabilise the franc on a basis where it could be effectively defended.

M. Daladier intimated that the new rate would be fixed to-morrow and it would not be superseded.

In conclusion he urged that the country's savings could be invested in national currency without the fear of a new devaluation but rather counting on a possible increase in the value of the franc.—Reuter.

VIOLATION OF MILITARY NAVAL SECRETS

British Resident Secretary Of Insurance Co. Arrested

YOKOHAMA: May 5.

The British Resident Secretary of an Insurance Company, Mr. Fredrick Ohara, has been arrested on a charge of violation of military of naval secrets.—Reuter.

Non-Violence Is Weapon Of The Strong

MAHATMA'S ADVICE TO TRANSBORDER TRIBESMEN

PESHAWAR, May 5.

A brilliant function took place this evening when the staff and students of the Edwards' Mission College, Peshawar, presented an address of welcome to Mahatma Gandhi. A number of prominent people, including several Englishmen, were present.

Prof. Sriram read an address of welcome paying a glowing tribute to Gandhiji "for his most self-sacrificing leadership, which has brought us within sight of 'Purna Swaraj'".

After the address a purse was presented to Mahatma Gandhi for Harijan work.

The Principal welcomed Gandhiji as the world's greatest man describing the occasion as the proudest moment of the College.

Mahatma Gandhi replying in Urdu said that he disliked praise as it did not increase his power to serve. He was disappointed in his mission and a disappointed person did not like praise. Gandhiji added that the technique of non-violence was a weapon of the strong, not of the weak. In wielding this weapon reliance on God was essential. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was using this weapon not for weakening the virile Pathans, but for strengthening them. Even trans-border tribesmen, who were not afraid of death were brave and would become braver if they used the weapon of non-violence. If they desired India's freedom, non-violence was the only remedy. Thereafter the Premier, as an old student of the College, thanked Mahatmaji on behalf of the College.

He said Congress Government had made it possible for the Frontier people to find Mahatmaji in their midst.—A. P.

GANDHIJI VISITS KHYBER PASS

PESHAWAR, May 5.

Mahatma Gandhi visited Khyber Pass this morning. He proceeded upto Torkham on the Afghan boundary line. At Landikotal he received greetings from Afridis. The party returned to Peshawar at about 10-30 a.m.

After his return from Khyber, Mahatma Gandhi was busy granting interviews.

Mr. Abdur Arrab Nishtar had a second brief interview to-day. Amongst prominent interviewers to-day were Mr. Ghulam Mohd Khan, President, Provincial Congress Committee, and Mr. Abdul Qaiyum Khan, Barrister, Member, Central Assembly.—A. P.

AFGHAN GUARDS SALUTE MAHATMA

PESHAWAR, May 5.

Mahatma Gandhi, accompanied by Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Dr. Khan Sahib and Sjt. Mahadev Desai, visited the Khybar Pass this morning. Several journalists, photographers and local leaders also accompanied them.

When the party reached the village of Khybar, it was joined by the Assistant Political Agent to Khybar, who acted as guide.

On reaching the Durand Line, which divides Afghanistan from British India, Mahatma Gandhi remarked to Dr. Khan Sahib: "So this is the much-discussed Durand Line."

Supported by Dr. Khan Sahib, Gandhiji reached the summit of a mound and had a glimpse of the Afghan borders.

Near the sign post bearing the inscription 'Limit of British India", two Afghan soldiers with bullet-proof steel helmets and loaded rifles, who were guarding the roadway, saluted Gandhiji.

Party returned to Peshawar at 10-30 a.m.—United Press.

FRONTIER CONGRESS AND SOCIALISTS

Mahatma Tells Deputation They Can't Be Excluded From Organisation

PESHAWAR, May 4.

The local Congress Socialist group consisting of 11 persons Popabdai, waited on deputation upon Mahatma Gandhi to-day. The deputationists, it is stated drew the attention of Mahatma Gandhi to a Press report that the Frontier Congress leaders intended to exclude Congress Socialists from the Congress, in view of special circumstances obtaining in the Frontier.

Mahatma Gandhi replied that the Socialists believing in Congress creed could not be excluded from the Congress on account of their Socialistic ideas, Gandhiji is reported to have pointed out that Pandit Nehru and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose were Socialists. So long as the Socialists accepted the Congress creed and carried out the Congress programme he could not see there was any objection to their being admitted into the Congress organisation. This, however, was his interpretation of the existing Congress practice. Whether different courses were warranted under particular local conditions, in the Frontier Province, he was unable to say.

In the afternoon Mr. Abdul Rab Khan Nishtar, a member of the Frontier Assembly, interviewed Mahatma Gandhi for an hour. It is stated that he discussed with Gandhiji the working of the Ministry and questions raised by the Hindus and Muslims against the Ministry. It is said that Gandhiji expressed a desire for seeing him again.

GANDHIJI STANDS JOURNEY WELL

PESHAWAR, May 5.

"Gandhiji stood the strain of his morning visit to the Khyber Pass well, and his blood pressure is alright," said Mr. Pyarelal to the "United Press" representative.

After return, Gandhiji was engaged in giving interviews. He had a short nap in the afternoon.—United Press

Fate Of Rome-Berlin Axis

Italy's Attitude On Sudeten Problem

"GERMANY WITH STEEL HELMETS ON HEADS GOES TO ITALY TO ASK FOR HELP IN CENTRAL EUROPE"

ROME, May 4.

No weakening of the Berlin-Rome axis was revealed at the Mussolini-Hitler conversations, according to officials of both sides. A somewhat anxious note, however, may be discerned in this reassurance.

While Italians as a whole received the news of the Anschluss with alarm, well-informed Italian and German circles claim it has not diminished the strategic position on the Brenner especially if Herr Hitler keeps his word not to fortify the Austrian side of the frontier.

German circles do not admit that the Sudeten problem of Czechoslovakia was discussed except in a purely consultative sense and declared it does not concern any country outside Czechoslovakia and Germany.

It is believed, however, that Signor Mussolini, while eventually prepared to adopt a policy of neutrality toward moderate German claims, will lend his diplomatic support to Britain and France in their attempt to arrange a 'modus vivendi' which will postpone it not solve the issue.

It is pointed out that events since the last meeting of the Dictators have strengthened Italy's hands and instead of Italy going with hat in hand to Germany to ask for support in the Mediterranean, Germany has now come with steel helmets on heads to ask for Italy's assistance in Central Europe.

According to the German belief if Italy can acquiesce to the Anschluss she can have still less interest in Czechoslovakia. There is no confirmation to the rumour that German demands for colonies were also discussed and the subject is scrupulously ignored by the Italian press. It is probable that the question of colonies will be regarded as not "actual."—Reuter.

Austrian Protestants Decide To Be Loyal To Hitler

VIENNA, May 5.

A meeting of the Austrian Evangelical Council has unanimously decided that protestants shall swear "to be true and obedient to Herr Hitler."—Reuter.

NO NEW TREATY EXPECTED

BERLIN, May 4.

While dwelling on the great political importance of the Hitler-Mussolini talks German newspaper correspondents in Rome emphasise that new treaties and agreements must not be expected.

The conversations are based on the recognition that the two peoples are determined to cultivate comradeship and solidarity, which need not be regulated by paragraphs, but for which at certain stages restatement of common aims becomes necessary.—Reuter

TWO DICTATORS AT NAVAL REVIEW

NAPLES, May 5.

Two hundred warships will be reviewed by Herr Hitler and Sgr. Mussolini to-day from aboard the 23,000 ton battleship "Cavour". This is the first time for many years that capitalships are participating in an Italian naval review. Nearly 90 submarines will pass before the Fuehrer, the largest number, which have ever taken part in a review.

Great demonstrations will also be held ashore, where all streets are beflagged and decorated. A gigantic neon sign bearing the words: "Heil Hitler" will be seen on the summit of Mt. Vesuvius to-night.—Reuter.

HITLER ITALIAN NAVAL REVIEW

NAPLES, May 5.

Herr Hitler was shown the simultaneous submersion of 90 submarines in the course of naval review.

The submarines with 2,000 men aboard disappeared beneath the waters as one unit at the command of a transmitter wireless.

In response to another wireless signal, the black hulls re-merged with perfect timing and within a few seconds, the men had climbed out of the conning towers and manned the guns and a salute to the King and the two Dictators was fired by all the 90 submarines. Another item was a mass torpedo attack staged against two battleships "Cavour" and "Cesare", wherever, the torpedo boats made an escape at a speed officially stated to have been fifty knots.—Reuter.

ECHO OF CIVIC ELECTIONS

PESHAWAR, May 5.

Khan Saheb Mohd Safdar Khan, Additional Sessions Judge, has pronounced order convicting Kundanlal under Section 302 and 117 of the Penal Code and sentencing him to three years' imprisonment under each count, the sentences to run concurrently.

The accused was tried for reciting a poem, which was alleged to be advocating violence during recent Cantonment Board, (Peshawar) election campaign supporting Congress candidates.

Maulana Husain Ahmad Madvi, President-Elect, Peshawar District Political Conference is arriving here on 7th instant. The Conference is being held on 8th inst. —A.P.

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Ministers' Scales Won't Do For Govt. Servants

Plea For Reduction Of Salaries Of Corporation Officials Turned Down

BOMBAY ASSEMBLY AMENDS MUNICIPAL & CITY POLICE ACTS

The Bill to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, which will change the complexion of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, beyond recognition, passed through all the stages in the Bombay Legislative Assembly on Thursday.

The Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, the Minister-in-Charge, was the recipient of congratulations from members of Opposition parties for ably piloting the measure through the House.

Mean Of Three Factors

During the discussion of the Bill an attempt was made so to amend the schedule that, instead of the proposed redistribution of seats, seats should be fixed according to the number of voters in each Ward. Another amendment sought that the seats on the Corporation should be fixed according to the population basis and no other consideration should guide the Government in the matter.

Government had been guided in the matter by three factors, namely: Rateable value of each Ward; Population and the Number of voters. A mean of these three factors had been taken and accordingly seats had been distributed. The amendments were lost and the original proposals were carried.

JHABVALA'S PLEA

When the question of the salaries of Corporation Officials came up, Mr. S. H. Jhabvala wanted the Congress Ministers to apply the same principle that guided them and fix the maximum of Rs. 500 for all the officials. But the Minister explained that the salaries that were being fixed were for permanent officials, who could not be expected to be guided by the same spirit of service as the Ministry was guided. That time had yet to come. The amendment was lost.

BOMBAY POLICE ACT.

The Bill to amend the City of Bombay Police Act meant to deal effectively with undesirables as amended by the Upper House, was placed before the Assembly and the House finally approved the amendments. The Bill will come into force immediately it receives the consent of the Governor.

CITY POLICE ACT AMENDMENT

The Bombay Legislative Assembly on Thursday took up consideration of the Bill to amend the Bombay City Police Act as passed by the Legislative Council. The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi explained that the alterations made in the Bill by the Upper House were, more or less of a verbal character. Despite that fact, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta opposed the motion for taking the Bill into consideration. Mr. S. H. Jhabvala moved an amendment which was pressed to a division.

This amendment was in respect of the power of the Police Commissioner to examine witnesses produced by a person charged. The Bill as it emerged out of the Legislative Assembly made it optional for the Commissioner to do so. The Upper House made it obligatory on the part of the Commissioner to examine the witnesses, but added a proviso that he may for reasons to be recorded in writing, dispense with the examination of a witness, if he considered that the application for such examination was made for the purpose of causing vexation or delay.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala moved for the deletion of this proviso. He contended that by this proviso the Commissioner was given an extension of powers.

The amendment was supported by Mr. S. V. Parulekar and was pressed to a division. It was negatived by 17 votes to 45.

MUNICIPAL ACT.

The House then took up further consideration of the Bill to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala moved an amendment to the clause, which provided for the limits of the salary of the Municipal Commissioner. The clause as it stands, fixes a maximum of Rs. 3,000 and a minimum of Rs. 2,000. Mr. Jhabvala wanted the salary of the Municipal Commissioner to be fixed at Rs. 500.

He said that the policy of the Government Ministers in accepting for themselves a salary of Rs. 500 was very laudable. If the highest salary that the highet officer in the Province draws is only Rs. 500 he did not see any reason why the salary of the Municipal Commissioner should be so high. In a city where thousands of persons cannot get a minimum of Rs. 30 a month, it was unfair that a single officer should get so high a salary. Enough money had already been spent on the Municipal Commissioner and the time had come to cry halt.

GOVT'S AIM.

The Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government, while endorsing the sentiments of Mr. Jhabvala in the matter of the reduction of salaries said that could not impose the reform on the Government servants. The case of the Ministers was different. They had volunteered their services. It would be the aim of Government to reduce the salaries, but at present they could not reduce it any further than they had already done.

Mr. R.R. Bhole blamed the Government for their weakness. If they hesitated to enforce their ideals and policies on the administration he wondered how they could carry on the administration at all.

Mr. S. K. Patil felt pleased at the amazing transformation that had come over the ideas of Mr. Bhole since the Poona session of the Legislature, when Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, the Leader of Mr. Bhole's Party, had made out a strong case against the reduction of salaries. The Congress Party was more anxious about the reduction of salaries than the Opposition; but they considered that the beginning they had made was good enough.

NEED OF RADICAL CHANGE.

Mr. Jhabvala complained about the softness and generosity of the Congress Government. They were moving in the right direction, but when it came to taking radical steps they were nervous.

The Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil said that it would not be possible to bring about such reforms unless there was a universal change in the mentality of educated people and they started thinking in terms of service and not of money. He said that such days would soon come, but for the present it would not be possible to accept Mr. Jhabvala's amendment.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved an amendment to render permanent the tenure of certain appointments in the service of the Corporation, which are at present renewable after five years. He stated that the renewable character of these appointments made the Corporation a hot bed of intrigues. Only a man who was a good canvasser and not a capable officer was likely to have his terms of office renewed.

WHOLESOME CHECK.

Mr. S. K. Patil in opposing the amendment admitted that the renewable character of certain officers led to intrigue. But it had an advantage. It provided a wholesome check, in the hands of the Corporation. Besides the officers could be removed only by two-thirds majority of the Corporation. So that the fears entertained by Mr. Mehta were not so grave as he represented them to be.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta also moved another amendment which would have the double effect of reducing the powers of the Commissioner in respect of making appointment from posts carrying salaries of less than Rs. 500 to posts carrying salaries of less than Rs. 300 and also transferring the power of the Corporation to make appointments to the Public Services Commission. He stated that the object of his amendment was to prevent personal influence from playing a great part in the matter of appointments and to make merit the sole basis of appointment.

MINISTER'S ASSURANCE

The Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil assured the House that Government were anxious to regulate the system of appointments. He explained the legal and other difficulties.

On this assurance Mr. Mehta withdrew his amendment.

Mr. B. M. Gupte, Parliamentary Secretary, moved an amendment to the effect that the minimum salary of the City Engineer shall be Rs. 1,200 instead of Rs 1,400.

The amendment was accepted by the Minister and carried.

Another amendment was moved by the Parliamentary Secretary to the effect that the clause giving power to the Municipal Commissioner by which he may or he may not include the names of certain candidates for appointment, be deleted.

This was also accepted and carried by the House.

By another amendment it was sought to amend the Clause 29 dealing with appointments that in regard to the appointments, the power to make which was vested in the Corporation, none, who had the prescribed qualification, shall be appointed. The amendment was accepted and carried.

COMPROMISE PLEA

Mr. S. V. Parulekar moved an amendment to the effect that instead of the proposed redistribution of seats, seats should be distributed according to the proportion of voters in each ward. He said that the only principle that ought to guide the Government should be the population. He felt that an amendment that the number of voters shall be the basis should be acceptable to Government as that was a compromise. He felt that no other extraneous consideration should guide the Government in the matter of distribution of seats. Let not the principle of adult suffrage be compromised, he concluded.

Mr. R. A. Khedgikar moved an amendment to the amendment to the effect that that the seats should be distributed according to the population in each ward. He said that Government themselves had accepted the principle and he felt that the distribution of seats should not be done on any other basis.

"GOLDEN MEAN"

Mr. S. K. Patil said that it would create great confusion to have a very large number of seats for each ward. It would be better to have more wards with fewer seats. He claimed that the schedule was so scientific and had been so carefully prepared that if a single alteration was made, the whole scheme would be disturbed. He described the schedule as the golden mean arrived at after taking all factors into consideration.

Mr. S. V. Parulekar detected in the scheme a soft corner for revenue and not for population.

EQUITABLE SYSTEMS

The Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil stated that the Opposition did not appreciate the difficulty of forming constituencies. However careful they might be there would always be some people with a grievance. They had taken into consideration all the factors, namely, population, voting strength and the rateable value of each ward. The system was most fair and equitable. Even if more seats were given to wards on account of their greater rateable value, the advantage of such allotment would accrue to the tenants.

It had been made a grievance that communal interests suffered in this scheme. Their aim was to purge the Corporation of all communal influence. But the present basis of allotment of seats completely safeguarded the interests of the minorities.

Both the amendments of Dr. Collaco and Mr. S. V. Parulekar were lost.

Mr. Parulekar asked for division and the poll confirmed the voting by 10 to 39 votes.

MORE AMENDMENTS

Messrs A. V. Chitre, Mohamedali Allabux and Dr. J. A. Collaco moved three different amendments, introducing alterations in the allotment of seats to the various wards.

It was 8 p.m. by now but several speakers including Messrs Jamnadas Mehta, Ismail Chundrigar and R. R. Bhole expressed their views on the amendments proposed.

All the amendments were lost.

The motion for the third reading was carried after a few speeches congratulating the Minister-in-charge and the Government for bringing forward the measure and been made.

The House then adjourned for the day.

New, quick-vapourising medication reaches every hidden germ

Do not think that catarrh affects only the nose and throat. It also fills 12 head cavities which Nature has placed in the cheekbones, forehead, and at the base of the brain. Sprays, gargles and oily drops cannot reach these cavities. But Karsote, the new, quick-vapourising medication, penetrates every opening in the clogged head. Sprinkle a few drops of Karsote on a handkerchief. Inhale the rising vapours. Germs are destroyed. Infected mucous loosens in every cavity. Your whole head clears. Karsote never fails. Laboratory tests prove that Karsote destroys the germs of catarrh, colds, coughs and influenza in a few minutes. Karsote Inhalant is obtainable of all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

BAR REMOVED

Participation In Civil Disobedience, No disqualification

NAGPUR, May 5.

A Press Communique says:—

Government have issued orders to heads of departments that no conviction for any offence committed in furtherance of the Non-Co-operation or Civil Disobedience movements shall hereafter constitute by itself a bar to appointment in the Public Service.—United Press.

C. P. PRISONER'S RELEASE

Why Shareef Remitted Remaining Term

ALLAHABAD, May 5.

The "United Press" is in a position to reveal the following facts regarding the case under investigation of Mr. Mohamed Shareef, Minister for Justice, Central Provinces, concerning the release of a non-political prisoner, convicted in what is known as the Wardha Rape Case.

It is learnt that quite erroneous views were being entertained by an unusually large number of public men and the Indian Press in general regarding this case.

Facts have now been revealed that, after being convicted of the said offence, the non-political prisoner in question (once accused) had appealed to the "Interim" Ministers of Dr. Raghavendra Rao's Cabinet for remission of his sentence, as there were some disastrous losses in his family. And, Dr. Rao's Ministry had remitted one year of the prisoner's sentence.

Later, the wife and sister of the accused died and his children were left uncared for and another application was made on his behalf to Mr. Shareef by the family of the accused and the accused had completed one year of his sentence. Thus, the Congress Ministry remitted the remaining term of his sentence.—United Press.

KIDNAPPING IN DIKHAN DIST.

PESHAWAR, May 5.

A report of daring kidnapping of one Muslim and two Sikhs on May 3 has reached here from Dikhan District.

Three persons, believed to be Bhittanis, appeared from the hillside and seized one Muslim and one Sikh, who were walking along the road near Takwara, seven miles to the North of Bannu-Dikhan road. A little later, another Sikh, who happened to pass that way was also seized.

The Muslim was released early next morning before the kidnappers had reached the tribal territory, but the Sikhs are still missing.

The Frontier Constabulary and village pursuit parties are trying to find a clue of the missing persons.—United Press.

RARE HONOUR FOR AMAR NATH JHA

ALLAHABAD, May 5.

Professor Amar Nath Jha of the Allahabad University has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature, London, which is a very rare honour conferred upon men famous in literary field.—United Press.

THE CONGRESS AND BRITISH LABOUR PARTY

(Continued from Page 6.)

sion arises, the Congress can have, apart from economic retaliation, but two remedies for it, namely, arms for the people and adult military training. Such an arms policy is desirable not only from the agitational viewpoint but also that of effectiveness. It should be clearly understood that no amount of mechanisation under British control can ever adequately defend India's frontiers against Imperialist attack, but the trained army of the people can.

Salient Points

The broad points of the Congress foreign and defence policy are: (1) India is determined to participate in world affairs as a free and sovereign nation. The Congress creed of complete independence and the resolve to frame India's constitution through a Constituent Assembly are evidence of this. (2) So long as British Imperialism lasts in this country, India is determined to resist by countrywide direct action any attempt to force her into Britain's wars. It must, therefore, be clearly understood by the whole world that, for purposes of international diplomacy and war, India does not form part of the British Empire. (3) India desires the transformation of the League of Nations into a League of Peoples and supports it. (4) India does not recognise the sanctity of international treaties but declares that aggression can be easily named. (5) India offers her support to all the national, democratic and socialist forces in the world that are working for peace, freedom and democracy and puts on record her readiness to associate whole-heartedly in any scheme of international economic sanctions against an aggressor. (6) India regards the present Indian army as an army of foreign occupation and cannot in any way support its maintenance or strengthening. The Congress declares that the only way to meet imperialist attacks from without is arms to the people and adult military training.

It is an interesting speculation to trace the differences in the foreign policy of the Indian National Congress and the British Labour Party to their origins. It is far more interesting and useful to combine and unite the world forces of democracy, peace and freedom.

(Concluded).

MAHATMA GREETS ORISSA PREMIER

CUTTACK, May 5.

Mahatma Gandhi has sent the following message to Mr. Biswanath Das, Premier of Orissa: "Delighted. Humble ourselves before God."—A P

(Continued from Col. 7.)

Provincial Board of Education. Mr. Kher pointed out that no one could suggest that a body of experts should be composed of elected members. If they wanted medical experts to tender advice, it could not be said that they should be elected and should not be nominated.

WARDHA SCHEME

Again it was said that there was a secret design to bring in the Wardha Scheme which, a member had described was like the promise of duplicating currency notes. Mr. Kher said that if they wanted to introduce the Wardha Scheme, they had no necessity of enacting this measure.

It was being considered by several committees all over the country. If Government were convinced that there were features in the Scheme, which would benefit Primary Education, they would adopt it. The soundness of the scheme lay in that it sought to democratise education. There could not be two types of education, one type for the rich and the other for the poor. They wanted to level up Primary Education, so that the State would give to all people, education of a high type. Instead of making people learn subjects through book the scheme sought to make them learn through activities. Much of the criticism of the Scheme was due either to ignorance or to exaggeration.

Concluding his speech, the Premier pointed out that the Bill was considered thoroughly in the Assembly for nearly 25 days and he commended it for acceptance by the House. The motion for the first reading was passed.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

In the second reading the Prime Minister accepted an amendment which would enable retired Headmasters of High Schools, who had served as such for 10 years, to contest the elections to the School Boards.

After a few minor amendments the Bill passed the second and the third reading.

The House then adjourned till 3 p.m. on Friday (to-day).

Council Passes Primary Education Bill

Kher Replies To Critics Of Wardha Scheme

ANOTHER NOTABLE STAGE IN THE FIGHT FOR BETTER DUCATION FOR THE PEOPLE WAS REACHED ON THURSDAY, WHEN THE HON. MR. B. G. KHER, PRIME MINISTER, PILOTED THE BOMBAY PRIMARY EDUCATION ACT AMENDING BILL, THROUGH ALL THE STAGES IN THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Cordial Atmosphere

In an atmosphere of cordiality every amendment was moved and discussed and the members approached the question, not as a Party affair, but as one of national importance.

Democratising Education

But members were not lacking who had their own misgivings of ne Wardha Scheme. The Prime Minister pointed out to them that the Wardha Scheme had the latest thought in the field of education embodied in it. The scheme aimed at democratisation of education and no longer could they have one type of education for the classes and another one for the masses.

The Bombay Legislative Council met on Thursday, with Mr. Mangaldas M. Pakvasa, President, in the Chair, and resumed discussion on the motion for the first reading of the Bill to amend the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923.

Mr. D. N. Deodheker opposing the first reading of the Bill did not agree that local bodies should be divested of their present powers: Government should not have introduced principle of nominations on the Provincial Board.

END 30 YEARS' WAR

Dr. G. S. Mahajani gave his wholehearted support to the principle underlying the Bill and the main changes contemplated.

Continuing, Dr. Mahajani said that now that a responsible Government was in office, it might not be necessary that they should insist on having a time limit by the end of which illiteracy would be liquidated. But the House would like to know what proposals Government had to achieve this end. The late Mr. Gokhale had started the campaign against illiteracy in 1910 and if the Prime Minister would bring it to a successful conclusion by 1940, another 30 years' war would have ended.

Mr. A. A. Khan congratulated the Prime Minister for having brought this Bill as a recognition of the situation that had existed for more than 15 years. While he agreed with the Prime Minister in his diagnosis of the disease, he did not agree with the remedy suggested. The proper remedy was, as far as the School Boards were concerned, that their constitution should be improved.

Prof. S. R. Davar said that one great objection against the Bill was that Primary Education was considered a subject to be centralised in the hands of Government. On the other hand it should have been allowed to flourish under the democratic institutions like the local bodies.

FOR THE MASSES

Dr. P. G. Solanki supporting the Bill observed that what was contemplated was the greatest good of the greatest number of people, and a little flaw here or there ought not to matter much.

Mr. Dadubhai Desai supported the measure. Government had, he said, acknowledged that universal compulsory education would be attained by progressive stages, though Government did not stipulate any time limit.

NEED FOR REFORM

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier, replying said that the experience of the working of the Primary Education Act had revealed several defects in the system.

Firstly, elections to School Boards were guided by party and communal considerations.

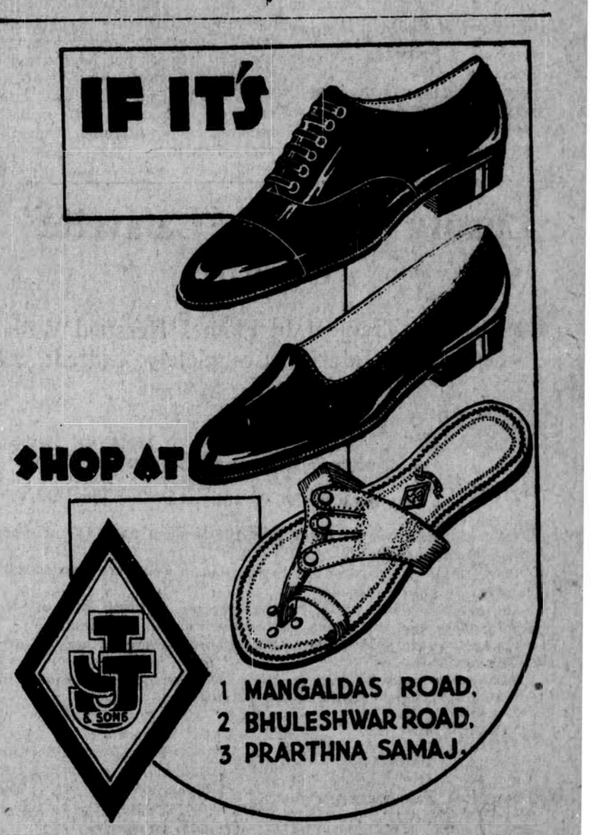
Secondly, there was frequently a conflict between the local authorities, and the School Boards. Thirdly, the local authorities exercised the power of appointments on extraneous considerations and not on merits. Fourthly, the position of the Administrative Officer was rendered insecure, difficult and sometimes intolerable. And the appointment of Supervisors was made on irrelevant considerations and the lot of teachers became insufferable.

REPLY TO CRITICS

Replying to the criticisms made on the floor of the House, the Prime Minister said that the charge that the Bill was brought in, in a great hurry was not justified. In the very first session at Poona, he had announced Government's policy in regard to education. The proposals now contained were before the public in some shape or other for the last eight months. Again in February last, the Finance Minister referred to this subject in his Budget speech and outlined the course Government intended to adopt. The Government had made it quite clear at Poona, that no more grants would be made and no further funds would be provided, until the whole machinery was overhauled.

As regards the charge that Government had introduced the principle of nomination in the

(Continued In Col 5)



Motoring & Aviation

Aviation In England

Increasing Control By Air Ministry

The British Air Ministry has assumed the responsibility for the control of air traffic at Doncaster Municipal Airport. The selection of Doncaster as another control for provincial air traffic marks a further step in the process of adopting the recommendation of the Maybury Committee, that the Government should form, maintain and operate a comprehensive organization for control adequate to secure the safety of air communications. Trained control officers have been posted at Doncaster Airport, and a "look out" man will assist by reporting all aircraft movements in the vicinity of the airport. A radio station was installed at Doncaster Airport in October 1936, and was controlled by the Corporation officials.

BRITISH FEEDER SERVICES.

Channel Air Ferries Limited have recently started to operate a daily service, Sunday excepted, between Shoreham and Bristol, calling at Bembridge Airport, Isle of Wight, and Bournemouth. This service is timed to connect at Bristol with the Bristol to Dublin service operated by Irish Sea Airways. A shuttle service linking Heston with Croydon has also been started. This service will connect with Shoreham and thus provide an important connexion from the south coast to Croydon and to main continental services. The company will operate these routes with multi-engined aircraft fitted with radio and full nevigational equipment.

NORTH-EASTERN AIRWAYS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

North-Eastern Airways have announced their programme of services for the summer of 1938. This will come into force on the 11th April. All services, with the exception of that flown daily to Le Zoute, will operate on weekdays only. The service from Perth Dundee Airport to London leaves at 08-40 hours, arriving at London at 12-30; calls are made at Edinburgh, Newcastle and Doncaster. The return service leaves London at 16-00 hours and arrives at Perth at 19-50 hours, making it possible to make the double journey in one day and yet have two hours in London. At Newcastle this will connect with a new service between Glasgow and that city; at Doncaster it will connect with one between Hull, Doncaster, Leeds Bradford and Hull; Hull and Grimsby will be linked as in the past by a frequent air ferry service across the Humber. Services will be operated between London and Le Zoute during the Whitsun holidays and from the 24th June until the 5th September. Aircraft will leave London at 15-00 hours on weekdays and at 10-00 hours on Sundays, the return service leaving Le Zoute at 18-30 hours. Great care was taken when compiling the new timetable to give a good connexion with the services to the Continent; at Doncaster both the north and south services connect with those of the K.L.M. to Amsterdam and at Croydon with Imperial Air ways and all other operating companies. Passengers can, therefore, fly from any of those cities served to continental cities in one day without being forced to break their journey.—"Shell Aviation News."

TWO NEW CHEVROLETS FOR 1938.

Imperial Limousine And Master Tourer

Chevrolet has added two more cars to its great range for 1938—an Imperial Limousine built on 127-inch wheelbase and a Master Tourer having a 112-inch wheelbase.

The Imperial Limousine is an ideal family or "purdah" car with a seating accommodation for seven adult passengers. Among the many special features is a sliding glass partition between front and rear compartments. Like all General Motors cars the Imperial Limousine has knee-action springing, all-weather ventilation, all-steel body with turret top and super-hydraulic brakes. Generous luggage space is provided by the inbuilt locking rear trunk. This handsome car is priced very reasonably.

The Master Tourer is a smart-looking job and its sleek lines are accentuated by the newly designed radiator. It has ample accommodation for five adult passengers. The advantages of all-weather ventilation are provided by ventilating panes fitted on to the front windows. Anybody who likes an open tourer of outstanding performance and economy can do no better than purchase the latest 1938 Master Tourer.

WHAT IS A JOB?

Definition By General Motors

As a part of a statement showing that customers, products, management, and capital are the necessary factors that go to make up a job, General Motors has disclosed that it has an investment of Rs. 18,000 in factories, tools, equipment and materials for each of its 205,000 employees.

The statement, which was contained in a booklet entitled, "What Is a Job?" is designed to stress the necessity of a better understanding of the various factors relating to employment.

It was explained that among the 205,000 General Motors employees there are about five men employed in factory production for each worker in research, engineering, purchasing, selling, advertising and keeping records.

"Jobs are not created overnight by the wave of someone's hand," according to the booklet.

"A job in a General Motors factory does not consist only of a man at work. Back of the man at work in the factory, there must be equipment and facilities. And there must be supervision and management—as well as engineers, research workers, testers, and other trained men to determine what to produce, how to produce it, and when to produce it.

"We ordinarily think of capital as money. But capital isn't just money. We simply use dollars to measures the value of capital. Just as we use scales to weigh sugar. For example, the major part of General Motors capital consists—not of dollars—but of land and buildings, machinery and materials. All of this capital represents savings of investors."

In issuing the booklet, it was explained that each year thousands of people ask questions on practically every phase of General Motors business, and it is believed that it might be advisable to prepare the answer to some of the questions in booklet form in order that anyone interested might "listen in" on the replies.

The subject of the booklet was believed to be of wide interest inasmuch as General Motors provides income in many communities throughout the country for probably a million families, including employees, stockholders, dealers, dealers' salesmen and mechanics, and the employees of suppliers.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE

Civil Appointments

The following notifications have been made:

Mr. V. Shankar, I.C.S., is to officiate as Collector of West Khandesh, vice Mr. G. K. Joshi, I.C.S., proceeded on leave.

Mr. W. N. Bakhtyar is to officiate as Collector of Sholapur during the absence of Mr. H. T. Lambrick, I.C.S., on military training.

Mr. L. A. Paddon-Row, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Satara, vice Mr. R. H. Haslam, proceeded on leave.

Rao Saheb H. R. Thakkar Inspector of Police, Bombay Suburban District, to do duty as Temporary Deputy Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. L. A. Paddon Row, transferred.

Mr. G. C. Ryan, on return from leave, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Dharwar.

Mr. S. A. T. Brown, Deputy Superintendent of Police Dharwar, on relief, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad reverting Rao Saheb H. R. Thakkar.

HOUSE SEARCHES IN BANNU

BANNU, May 5.

As a sequel to the recent bomb outrages, the houses and shops of about two dozen citizens, both Hindus and Mohamedans, including Congress workers, were searched; but nothing incriminating is reported to have been found. One pistol and three guns were found deposited with one of them temporarily by the licensees.—A. P.

Madras Letter

CHANGE IN CONGRESS CONSTITUTION

Creation Of A Franco-Tamil University Under Consideration

(From Our Correspondent)

MADRAS, May 4.

The news of the tragedy at Viduraswatham filled the people of Madras with a sense of dismay, shock and horror that such a thing could have happened in a South Indian State whose reputation as a "Model State" extends far beyond India. The details of the tragedy are by this time widely known and they easily recall the Jalianwalabagh massacre to the minds of the public.

This tragedy is heart-rending enough; but it is a pity that instead of crying a halt to this reign of terror and realigning its path by the establishment of a peaceful atmosphere, the Mysore Government should go full steam ahead by the issue of prohibitory orders, the gagging of the local newspapers, the arrests of leaders in dozens and scores, and the issue of notices to the presidents of District Boards threatening them with removal from office for taking part in Congress activities. This repressive rule is all the more distressing on the eve of the sittings of the Political Affairs Committee and in view of the Royal Prince's marriage in two weeks' time. It is hoped that a favourable atmosphere would be created shortly and common humanity demands, as Dr. Pattabhi Seetharamayya observed, that the Maharaja cannot enjoy himself in the marriage festivities before the blood of the martyrs is dry and while yet the malefactors are still prowling about without a pangs of regret for their misdeeds.

There is a little improvement in the Vizagapatam water famine. The four motor lorries continue to supply water throughout the day while the public fountains are kept open for one and a half hour. The yield from the infiltration wells was 130,000 gallons last week, the highest since the famine began.

Several suggestions for amending the Congress Constitution were put forward by the Andhra Congress members recently. It was suggested that there should be a regular Congress Committee and that a Provincial Congress Civil Board should be constituted for recruiting and training workers. The Provincial Congress Committee, it was pointed out, should inquire into the condition of political sufferers in the province and make suitable suggestions to better their conditions. Another suggestion was that every Taluk Congress Committee should be made responsible for maintaining at least two Congress workers. The draft resolutions of the Indian National Congress should be published at least one month in advance of the Congress session, so that it might be discussed by the various Congress organisations. Regarding the election to the Provincial Congress Committee, it was suggested that applications from candidates should be previously certified by at least five tried workers of the constituency from which the candidates applied. The candidates of the entire province should be subject to the security of a committee to be appointed by the Provincial Congress Committee which could eliminate any candidate on the ground of his previous conduct. It was also suggested that all the Congress Committees should hold meetings at least once a month.

Officials and non-officials are taking all available opportunities to speak in rural parts about the introduction of Prohibition in Chittoor and Cuddapah districts from October 1, for which provision has been made in this year's budget. They are appealing to people to give up drink now and make the measure an unqualified success as in Salem.

FRANCO-TAMIL UNIVERSITY

The Hon. Mr. V. V. Giri, Minister for Labour and Industries, and the Hon. Mr. V. Muniswami Pillai, Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development, held a conference last week with the members of the Provincial Marketing Board. The proposals of the Provincial Marketing Officer to develop marketing in the presidency were discussed. The extension of the Commercial Corps Marketing Act (which now applies only to cotton), to other crops was considered and it was decided to call for proposals to apply the Act to tobacco in the Guntur District and to groundnut in the South Arcot District.

M. Delemar, the Director of Public Instruction, French India, who was here on inspection regarding the re-organisation of education in the French Colonies, is contemplating the creation of a Franco-Tamil University in Pondicherry and Karikal with a French Faculty in Pondicherry and Tamil Faculty in Karikal. "The ultimate aim of our efforts", the French Director observed, "is a free and compulsory education in French India. It cannot be done at once, but we are striving towards it, and intend to achieve it within ten years."

Rangoon Letter

HEAVY TOLL OF T. B.

Release Of Political And Rebellion Prisoners To Continue

(From Our Correspondent.)

RANGOON, (By Mail)

At a meeting of the Public Health and Markets Committee of the Corporation of Rangoon, Dr. A. M. Murray the Chairman said that in view of the heavy toll taken by pulmonary tuberculosis in the city and in view of the fact that medical science has advanced in the diagnosis of the decease he would suggest that the committee recommend to the corporation to take steps to make the disease a notifiable disease and the proposal was adopted.

The Rotary Club of Rangoon gave a garden party at 5 p.m. on Wednesday the 20th at the residence of U Ba Win, M.H.R., in honour of the President of Rotary International, M. Duperray and Madame Duperray on their return journey to Europe after attending the Middle Asia Rotary Conference at Penang.

PRISONERS TO BE RELEASED.

The speeches made at the annual medical dinner held on Thursday night at Maison Continental were remarkable for the suggestions and attacks they contained. Sardar Bahadur Dr. F. S. Dugal, in proposing the "Land we live in" struck a pessimistic note and laid strong emphasis on the acute shortage of the hospital accommodation in the country. He compared the attitude taken by the Government and the Corporation in regard to the shortage to Nero fiddling while Rome was burning. Col. N. S. Sodhi, replying to the toast of "The Medical Profession" made two important suggestions. One was, there should be one strong Medical Association instead of several weak ones, and the other was that a close study should be made of the indigenous medicines of the country. The Hon. Dr. Thein Maung, Minister for Commerce and Industry, had some bitter words to utter about the Indian Medical Service and the fact that Medical men trained in Burma could not hold responsible posts unless they were members of that service. Dr. A. B. Rao, the President of the Association, proposed the toast of "The King" after dinner. He then called upon U. Ba Glay, the Mayor of Rangoon to propose "The Medical Profession." U. Ba. Glay first thanked the Burma Medical Association for inviting him to the dinner and honour and privilege of proposing the toast. As a layman, it was natural that he could not speak at length on the medical profession. Instead the speaker recounted how he had very nearly become a medical student. His failure to enter the profession by no means detracted from his opinion that the profession was a very noble one. Col. Sodhi replied to the toast and Dr. Dugal proposed the toast "The land we live in." Dr. Thein Maung also spoke and the meeting terminated.

The release of the remaining political and rebellion prisoners is engaging the attention of the Council of Ministers as these prisoners did not obtain the benefit of last year's amnesty. Just before the Budget session of the House of Representatives the Council of Ministers decided that all these prisoners should be released. At His Excellency the Governor's suggestion, their cases were examined individually, and it is understood that this examination has not been completed. The Hon. Premier paid a visit recently to Maymyo in order to meet His Excellency and come to a final decision.

Forty-two deaths from cholera occurred in Ferozepur District, where 108 cases are reported. The epidemic broke out after the return of pilgrims from Hardwar.

KAIRA DISTRICT BOARD ELECTION

Independents Resigning In Favour Of Congress

(From Our Correspondent.)

NADIAD, (By Mail)

Mr. Bhise, the Additional Session Judge of Kaira has sentenced to transportation Dhoba Fula who was caught on murdering Jamadar Jilledarsingh.

An Ayurvedic College is to be opened at Nadiad by the Maha Gujarat Ayurved Medical Society in the month of June. A number of Applications are approaching the College.

The election of the Kaira District Local Board is to be held on 21st May 1938. It is hoped that the Congressmen will capture more seats. Independent candidates are resigning one by one in favour of Congress.

Mr. C. F. V. Williams, District Magistrate, Bangalore Civil and Military Station, yesterday sentenced a man named McCarron to one year's rigorous imprisonment on a charge of cheating the Commissioner of Police, Bangalore, by selling him spurious chemical as specific for cleaning typewriters

Colonel Wallace Georges, late of the 28th Light Cavalry, died at Charlton Kings, Gloucestershire, on April 28, aged 81.

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Primary Education Bill

To The Editor of The "Chronicle."

Sir,—The Hon. Mr. Latthe is reported to have stated before the Council that Local Boards did not raise any objection against the Primary Education Bill. The statement has been repeated in your editorial of to-day. I wish to draw the attention of the public to the following correspondence with a view to remove the impression created by the statements that Local Boards gave their silent consent to the Bill. Will you kindly publish the correspondence to do justice to the Local Boards for whom you have shown sympathy in your recent articles on the subject?—Yours, etc.

CHUNILAL D. BARFIVALA.
8th March, 1938.

To
The Hon'ble Mr. B. G. Kher,
B.A., LL.B.,
Minister of Education,
Government of Bombay.
Bombay.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that a Conference of the Presidents of Local Authorities and Chairmen of School Boards was convened at the instance of Mr. S. S. More, B.A., LL.B., President, District Local Board, Poona, on Sunday, the 6th March 1938, to consider the steps to be taken to safeguard the democratic character of the administration of Primary Education in the Presidency.

Mr. Balvantray P. Thakore, Chairman, Municipal School Board, Ahmedabad, presided on the occasion.

I have the honour to enclose herewith a copy of the 'Resolutions' passed at the Conference and to request you to be pleased to keep us informed of the steps Government propose to take in the matter.

I have the etc.
Sd/
Secretary,
Conference of Presidents of
Local Authorities & Chairmen of
School Boards, Bombay Presidency

RESOLUTIONS unanimously passed at the Conference of Presidents of Local Authorities and Chairmen of School Boards held in the Local Self-Government Institutes Office, Bombay, on Sunday the 6th March 1938, at 12 Noon under the presidentship of Mr. B. P. Thakore, Chairman, School Board, Ahmedabad Municipality.

(1) This meeting of the Chairmen of School Board and Presidents of Local Authorities is of opinion that any change that may be introduced in the working of the School Boards should in no way be contrary to the spirit of democracy. By removing the objectionable element from the constitution of the School Boards and fixing some educational qualification for the members of the School Boards much of the present evil will be removed. If the power of appointing the Administrative Officers and other responsible officers of the School Boards is to be entrusted to a Committee this meeting is of opinion that the Committee should consist of people's elected representative with one or two educational experts if necessary.

(2) Resolved that a Committee of the following gentlemen be appointed to consider the Bill when it is published and submit necessary representation to the Authorities:—

Mr. S. S. More—Chairman.
Mr. S. S. Naik,
Mr. J. G. Gokhale,
Mr. G. V. Hiremath,
C. D. Barfivala—Secretary.

Bombay, 12th Mar. 1938.

Minister,
Government of Bombay.

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of your letter dated the 8th March forwarding a copy of the resolution passed at the Conference of Presidents of Local Authorities and Chairmen of School Boards held on Sunday the 6th instant regarding the proposed changes in the Primary Education Act. It will receive my careful consideration.

Yours, faithfully,
(Sd.) B. G. KHER.

Chunilal D. Barfivala, Esq.,
C/o. Local Self-Government Institute,
11, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay 1.

To The Hon'ble Mr. B. G. Kher,
B.A., LL.B.,
Minister for Education,
Bombay.
14th April, 1938.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter dated the 8th March 1938, I have the honour to state that due to want of sufficient time a meeting of the Committee appointed by the Conference of Presidents of Local Authorities and Chairmen of School Boards, could not be convened. Members of the Committee have therefore been requested to communicate their views on the Primary Education Bill direct to you. Mr. More, the President of the Committee, has, I understand, submitted his views to you in the form of a reprint of his articles in the Dnyan Prakash. Personally I would like to add my little voice against the policy of centralisation of the Bill. I however give due credit to the Government for their honest intentions and trust Government will not misunderstand the expressions of opinions of their friends who are Congressmen.

I have the etc.
Sd/
CHUNILAL D. BARFIVALA
Secretary,
Conference of Presidents of
Local Authorities & Chairmen of
School Boards, Bombay Presidency.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Mysore Association

"A MYSOREAN" is surprised that the local Mysore Association should have failed to protest so long against the firing at Viduraswatham. The correspondent hopes that now at least the Association well-awaken to its duties and call a special meeting to record its protest.

Rent Bill Appeal

"TENANT" writes in connection with the appeal made by the 'G' Ward Tenants League that, instead of opening information centres, the League would do well to send out well-informed representatives to go round the Ward so as to come in closer touch with the needs and difficulties of the tenants.

Congress Session

Messrs USHA MEHTA and HASU MODY request that the Congress session should be held in Easter, so that students who are free from their examinations by that time can attend the session in large numbers.

Art School Results

"A GUARDIAN" appeals to the authorities of the Sir J. J. School of Art to fix up definite dates for results of their annual examinations, as is done by the Bombay University.

Caxton Press Employees

"AN EMPLOYEE" complains against the treatment of their employees by the Caxton Press Management. There is no arrangement for having tea and the employees are not allowed even to go out for water after 3 p.m. Visitors are strictly barred even in emergencies. The correspondent particularly protests against the search of the persons of the employees, which is carried on practically on the footpaths.

Turf Bill

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Official Bill amending the Bombay Race-Courses Licensing Act of 1912 had little difficulty in passing all its three readings both in the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council. Our heartfelt thanks are due to our popular Home Minister, the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, who deserves to be congratulated for bringing before the Legislatures so popular a Bill and for the firm stand he has taken in regard to the reform of the Royal Western India Turf Club.

In reply to a charge by a European member that his findings and suggestions were made depending on the advice of self-seeking sycophants, the Home Minister promptly set at rest the fear of many Europeans by stating that he had not only made a very close study of the facts and figures as were supplied to him by the R.W.I.T.C. but that he was also assisted in his labours by a Committee of competent experts. After a very careful scrutiny he had to arrive at the only conclusion that the affairs of this Turf Club were such as required to be promptly put on a better footing.

He suggested firstly, that Government should get 3 lakhs more for Licence fees; secondly, that this year the Stake money on Indian horses should be increased from 6 to 12 per cent and within five years it should be increased to 45 per cent to encourage Indian Horse-breeding; thirdly, Indian Jockeys should be given more opportunities and facilities for training and riding until most of the foreign jockeys were replaced by Indian boys; fourthly, he wanted the number of 350 Club members to be increased to 500 and lastly there should be a general Indianisation of the staff of the Club which should be completed within 5 years.

Everyone will agree with me that our popular Government has taken a step in the right direction. If this Club run for years by a handful of autocratic Europeans at the expense of Indians and Indian money, is to have its Licence renewed by a popular Government, then the sooner it puts its house in order the better. I know of no other institution in this Presidency which is run on racial lines as this. In the past there have been many glaring cases of injustice and unfair treatment received by respectable and wealthy Indian Race Horse owners at the hands of the Europeans Officers and staff of the Club.

While the Club has enriched itself with Indian money and while it has existed solely on account of the support from Indian Princes and other wealthy Indian Race Horse owners, it has done nothing whatever to respect Indian opinion or feeling. For instance for years together the Club chose to place its entire Insurance business with British Insurance Companies as if no Indian Insurance Company was available to cover the risk of its assets at the same cost or even lower. Thanks to my incessant agitation for the last one year, I understand that recently for the first time in the history of the Club an Indian Insurance Co. has secured a part of the Club's insurance work—the rest being still left in the hands of the British Companies.

Again fabulous salaries and allowances are paid to English officials without any attempt being made to have Indians as their under-study in order to train them and give them the necessary experience to replace the Englishmen at less than half the cost. As regards the salaries and allowances received by the English officials, they are on a scale, which would make any Government department, even the Public Works Department shudder. In the words of Mr. Munshi, "its officials who with the exception of one, were Europeans, were paid on a scale before which the Lee Commissions concessions shrank into nothing."

As regards Indian and other coloured jockeys the European Stewards of the Club are aware of the ill-treatment and hardships suffered by them at the hands of their foreign colleagues. No attempt has ever been made to redress such grievances. There is one coloured jockey however, who by dint of his personal strength is able to hold his own against the propaganda of these foreign jockeys.

Now that the Hon Mr. Munshi has taken the matter into his hands, I feel sure that Messrs. Geddis, Traverse Gulliland & Co. will have to step down from their high pedestal—that autocracy in the affairs of the Club will be a thing of the past and that the Club will soon be run on efficient lines by Indians for the benefit, first and foremost of their country.—Yours, etc.,

RUSSA MEHTA.

Woes Of Subordinate Forest Officers

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—From the report of the proceedings of the Bombay Legislative Assembly published a few days back, it appears that Mr. I. H. Siddiqui, M.L.A. is very anxious to see that some proportion of the members of Muslim, Backward, Scheduled and Harijan communities was drafted into the subordinate forest service of the Bombay Presidency.

If he had approached persons who know for information regarding the conditions in which the members of the subordinate service have to work, he would have been completely disillusioned and would have rightly warned the communities about whose welfare he is solicitous against entering the forest service.

Let me enumerate here a few of the disabilities an officer has to work under.

(1) The Bombay Civil Service Regulations, though meant to cover the cases of all servants in the civil employ, are not seldom set aside where members of the forest subordinate service are concerned by superior forest officers.

(2) Any superior officer, authorised or unauthorised, can go to the length of arbitrarily discharging a permanent employee of the crown without inquiry or as a result of a farce of an inquiry in which the victim might have justifiably refused to participate.

(3) A subordinate official is liable to be called to duty from his sick-bed.

(4) Promotions do not go by seniority or merit. The whim of an officer is the chief determining factor. A subordinate official's promotion was gazetted. The head of the department learnt that the official concerned was on leave on medical grounds. This was sufficient reason on his eyes to withhold the promotion which he did.

(5) The salaries would be withheld for long periods. The superior officers are considered above suspicion like Caesar's wife. The fault would always be made to lie with the subordinates.

The above are only a few of the many disabilities under which a forest official had to work in the pre-Congress administration. It is hoped that the Congress Government will be able to give humane treatment to its subordinates. The subordinate forest service is a vast desert in which there are few oases in the shape of prospects. What meet the eyes most are the mirage and the skeletons of blasted hopes.

If Mr. Siddiqui wants to solve the problem of unemployment in his as well as other communities, I would advise him to press for the disforestation of lakhs of acres of rich arable land and put the unemployed on it. He should ignore the senseless sylvicultural shibboleths that are likely to be advanced as argument against disforestation. The Congress Government also would earn the blessings of lakhs of landless peasants if vast areas of beautiful arable lands now included in the Reserved Forests are made available to them for tilling and thereby earning their livelihood.—Yours, etc.,

P. D. BILIMORIA.

TRAINING OF PRIMARY TEACHERS

Committee's Questionnaire Issued To Elicit Popular Opinion

The following questionnaire prepared by the Committee for the Training of Primary Teachers in Bombay Presidency has been circulated for eliciting popular opinion:—

I.—ADMISSION OF CANDIDATES FOR TRAINING

1. On what lines would you recruit candidates for training from urban and rural areas? What steps would you adopt to recruit candidates from the agricultural communities? What is your opinion of the communal quota system in the selection of candidates?

Academic Qualifications

2. Do you consider the present standard of admission to the training institutions viz., the Vernacular Final Certificate sufficient? If not, what other standard would you suggest?

3. If you recommend a higher standard of admission to the training institutions, would you prescribe different qualifications for admission to candidates coming from rural and urban areas or to candidates belonging to the Intermediate and Backward communities?

Teaching Experience

4. Do you consider teaching experience essential in candidates for training? If so, how much teaching experience would you require in these candidates?

Age

5. What minimum age would you consider necessary? Would you also lay down a maximum age for admission?

Physical Fitness

6. Would you lay down any specific requirements for physical fitness? If so, what?

Other Qualifications

7. What suggestions would you offer for securing the right type of candidates with the right social qualities and a real vocation for teaching?

Vocational

8. If vocational training is introduced in primary Schools would you expect any special qualifications in candidates?

II.—METHOD OF SELECTION

9. What method of selecting candidates for training would you recommend?

10. What are your views as regards—
- (a) Preliminary selection by responsible educational Officers.
- (b) Preliminary selection by a Board of Selection.
- (c) Entrance Examination.
- (d) Personal Interviews.

11. Should candidates under training be bound over for service? Should only stipendiary students be bound over or would you include non-stipendiary students also?

Nature of Training

12. Is the present system of intermittent training serving any useful purpose? If not, what system would you substitute? Please give details.

13. In view of the fact that the Vernacular Final passed candidate is generally ill-equipped and is not in a position to derive benefit from a short course in training, how should he be provided with sound general education? What should be its duration? Should general education and professional training be given simultaneously or should a short course of intensive training follow a course in general education? What should be the duration of the training course? Should general education and professional training be given in the same or different institutions?

14. Should all primary teachers be given the same training? If not, what different grades of training would you propose and how would you provide for them?

15. What should be the place of Matriculates in the new scheme of training?

TRAINING OF CANDIDATES IN VOCATIONAL ARTS AND CRAFTS

16. If vocational training is introduced in primary schools,
- (a) What arrangements would you make for such a training?
- (b) How many vocational arts and crafts would you require one teacher to take?
- (c) How many arts and crafts would you require each training institution to provide for?

Professional Training

17. Where would you provide practice teaching? In special practising Schools or in ordinary Municipal Local Board or approved Schools in the locality?

18. What amount of practise teaching would you insist on?

Subjects For Training

19. Which subjects would you include in the course of training?

Adult Education

20. Should primary teachers be trained for adult education work in the training institutions? Please give reasons for your answer.

Location

21. Should rural bias be given to some training institutions? If so, do you think it necessary to locate training institutions in rural areas?

Examinations

22. What arrangements would you recommend for the examination of candidates in
- (i) theoretical subjects,
- (ii) vocational subjects,
- (iii) practice teaching?

23. What type of examination would you advocate?

Probation

24. Do you advocate a system of probationership after training before the grant of a certificate?

If so,
- (a) What arrangements would you suggest for the probationary period?
- (b) What should be the duration of that period?

Refresher Courses

25. Should attendance at Refresher Courses be made compulsory? If so, at what intervals should a teacher be expected to attend such courses?

26. Should there be special training institutions for such courses or should they be arranged in the ordinary training institutions?

Women Teachers

27. Would you make any difference in the case of women teachers as regards any of the points raised above? If so, where? What modifications would you suggest?

28. What means would you adopt to induce a greater number of women to take to the teaching profession?

29. What arrangements would you suggest to get more women teachers trained?

30. Would you train women teachers in men's training institutions under certain circumstances? If so, what are those circumstances?

General

31. What changes should be introduced in the training of both men and women teachers in order that they should not pay undue importance to examinations and memory tests but should concentrate in their teaching on observation, creative activity and individual aptitudes?

32. What other suggestions have you to offer that are not touched on in the Questionnaire?

Maharashtra Harijan Sangh Chief's Tour

RATNAGIRI, May 4.

Mr. Kakasaheb Barve, the President of the Maharashtra Provincial Harijan Sevak Sangh, is at present touring in the Ratnagiri District. He visited Vengurla, Rajpur, Ratnagiri, Devrukh and several other places. Everywhere meetings were arranged by the Congress Committees.—A.P.

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Below—Photo-micrograph of Round-End bristle, magnified 16 times.

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Read her actual letter . . .

"It is with great pleasure that I write to you to tell you of the marvellous change in my health since I started taking 'VIKELP.'

"All my life I have been underweight and easily run-down, and after a very serious motor accident I found it impossible to regain my strength. For several years I was in a very bad state. I had advice from several Doctors both in England and the United States. I spent a large amount of money in medicine including Thyroid, but without result. I had almost decided that I should never feel well again when I read of 'VIKELP.' I got a tin thinking I would give it a trial and was amazed to find a change almost at once. I became less nervous, my headaches disappeared, and altogether I have become a totally different person. Where my bones used to stand out I have firm flesh, and after 3 tins of 'VIKELP' I have gained 20 lbs.

"I can never be too grateful to 'VIKELP,' and my only regret is that I did not know of it earlier, it would have saved me much misery. I recently met a friend I have not seen for three years and she was astonished at the change in me as she had never seen me so well or so happy for years."—C. P., Brussels.

99 times out of a 100 these dangerous run-down conditions are caused by lack of sufficient Minerals, Vitamins and Food Iodine in the system. "VIKELP" made from an amazing Pacific Ocean plant, not only contains all the 6 vitally important vitamins A, B: Ba, C, D and E, but is the world's richest source of all the 12 essential life-giving minerals (iron, copper, calcium, phosphorus, magnesium, sulphur, potassium, manganese, etc.) and Food Iodine. With these precious elements you quickly normalise your glands, build rich red blood, new energy, strength and add lbs. of firm flesh.

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OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

(Continued From Page 6.)

attack against the integrity and independence of the State. We will remain steadfast to the policy of finding a satisfactory settlement with all nationalities. We will not let our course be decided by provocation, ultimatum or threat." The claim for an alteration of foreign policy is indicated as unacceptable and the giving up of Czechoslovakia's alliances as not coming under consideration.

Reaction In Britain

In London the speech has caused considerable surprise as exceeding a limit visualised. It is not as though London, at any rate important groups there, have remained unaware of German aims in regard to Eastern Europe. Lord Londonderry who in recent period has figured greatly in many reports as an advocate of Anglo-German understanding and lending German policy in regard to Eastern Europe a favour, in his new book "Ourselves and Germany" (Robert Hale: London. 5sh), refers to Field Marshal Goering at a conversation in Berlin being quite frank about German aim of expansion in the east of Europe. Londonderry and powerful groups associated with him in Britain, the book indicates, have inclined to an attitude of much favour to Germany owing to a distrust of Soviet Union and such an attitude being seen as a means to secure important British imperial interests by serving towards extending a check on Soviet Union and leading or causing German pressure fall less on Britain. Though it would appear Chamberlain has linked himself with such considerations, at the moment, in wide circles in Britain there is also a tendency of added alertness to the weight of German policy touching Britain, with estimates of German aims in regard to Eastern Europe meeting a check or the aims of Germany getting outside directions or beyond limits set or convenient to Britain.

Reaction On Continent

Italian press comments about Henlein's speech display a reserve marked especially in an attention extended to the preservation of Czechoslovakia's territorial integrity. The French semi-official *Temps* states that Henlein's declaration gets a significance really owing to the association of Germany with it. The Paris daily *Populaire* writes that if President Benes were to give up Czechoslovakia's alliances and the line of democracy vigorously upheld by him the Sudetic German problem would now cease to exist. Hitler, adds the paper, has shown that he is willing to make any compromise on the minority question that suits his foreign policy.

German Expansion

As regards Germany, the comments of German papers indicate an attitude of support to Henlein's declaration and demands. The latter, some papers stress, should not be treated or considered as maximum ones. It is understood that Henlein a few days in advance of his speech had been to Berlin, where he would seem to have had conversations with important persons including, Bohle, the head of the "Association for Germans Abroad," which is now closely connected with the German Foreign Office. Reflective of a German outlook may be mentioned a number of articles that have been appearing recently, particularly after the annexation of Austria, underlining Germany's care for a course of expansion in South-Eastern Europe in relation with a wider Eastern European policy. *Deutsche Wehr* a periodical that stands near to the Reichswehr of Germany's armed force in an article under the title "The dynamics of the new frontier" writes about the change involved in the addition of Austria to Germany releasing some strong currents. *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* that often serves as a mouthpiece of the German Foreign Office this week in the course of a leading article under the heading "Direction Danube," after referring to the absorption of Austria, writes: —"The new turn extends scope for a big Continental policy. It shows German economy the way to the lands of the South-East in the first stage of early or half-capitalism which are rich in raw products but poor in investments, a natural market for industry products and supplementary field for drawing of raw products." The reference is to Balkan lands. Czechoslovakia herself, an highly industrialised unit, is seen as an hindrance to the project. Hence Henlein's reference, upholding a German aim, to Czechoslovakia ceasing to stand or serve as a bulwark against German expansion. Hence obviously Germany's care to have a grip over Czechoslovakia's foreign policy. Bound with this is the desire of Germany to see Czechoslovakia break the Agreement with Soviet Union, though studiously references to "Bolshevik peril" are made. In reality greatly as a mantle held as helpful to an expansionist course. The campaign against Czechoslovakia places little weight on the improvement of the minority issue as such. This is but further reflected in that Germany now troubles little about the position of the German minority in Poland or Italy, the lot of which is one of much rigidity, as may be said of the condition of the Polish minority in Germany or the Ukranian minority in Poland. Germany directs a move against Czechoslovakia, as held in many informed quarters, for definite political reasons with an antagonism attached to Czechoslovakia's foreign policy, in as much as that does not fit in with a German expansionist drive. Madame Tabouis, the well-known journalist in a recent book "Blackmail or War" (Penguin: London. 6d) an informative survey of post-war developments in Europe right down to the conquest of Austria by Germany, expresses this when she writes:—"Czechoslovakia alone staunchly devoted to democracy, self-reliant and faithful to her alliances, has declined to make the slightest deviation from her policy. She has yielded neither to pressure from Poland which takes the form of provocative frontier incidents nor to Germany who under cover is fomenting agitation among her German minorities. This agitation is entirely baseless, as the minorities in Czechoslovakia enjoy rights which are withheld from all other minorities elsewhere, especially from those in Germany and Poland.'"

Czechoslovak Attitude

The position bound with German-Czechoslovak relations, as suggested by various factors stated above, is undoubtedly one causing a close tension. The new declaration of Henlein, with demands strongly put, forward and pressed and Germany lending a support, indeed contributing to the demands being presented, suggest the gaining of definite currents. What about the future? As far as Czechoslovakia is concerned, her rulers or responsible statesmen have indicated, that they are ready to take steps towards an improvement of the minority issue and its satisfactory settlement and are attentive to retention of good understanding with Germany; but they cannot and will not yield on points that endanger the independence or integrity of the State. The demands put forward by Henlein are viewed as infringing on the latter. There is a satisfaction bound with the opinion that there will be wider recognition better now of, the impossibility of yielding to the demands without endangering the sovereignty of the State, and also of a basic cause of tension making understanding difficult consistent with the sovereign character of the State without an alteration in German halt. In spite of the hard nature of the situation, composure is well maintained in the light of the popular basis of the Government, good resources of the State, satisfactory economic position, and trust in certain contacts. Czechoslovakia has a strong army and air-force, well-trained and well-equipped. The capacity for production of arms and ammunition, one authority recently estimated, as three times that of Italy. The economic position has been keeping to a good course. Unemployment has fallen to the lowest level since 1931, the total being now well under half a million. According to a report of this week, in March 100,000 more have been drawn to labour. Industrial production in 1937 shows an increase of 32 per cent against the previous year and foreign trade has again been steadily increasing. The country has certain contacts of weight and value. Czechoslovakia has alliances with France and Soviet Union, that with the latter closely linked with the Franco-Russian Agreement. Berlin cannot be considered as not seeing the weight of these factors. There is at the same time in Berlin the tendency to attach a check in French position in association with the re-militarisation of the Rhineland and to calculate on Britain's distrust of Soviet Union. The German stand will be greatly influenced by the half of Britain and Italy. The support to Henlein's declaration, indeed the advancement of the latter now, indicates an urge and desire of Germany to an assertive course. About italian halt suited to exercise a strong influence, there would seem to be a reserve as extending to Germany. The generally well-informed Rome Correspondent of the leading Swiss daily "Neue Zuricher Zeitung," this week in the course of a lengthy report, states of an uneasiness felt by Italy over German absorption of Austria and of Italy, giving increased care to improvement of understanding with Jugoslavia. Relations between Italy and Czechoslovakia have also newly recorded an improvement. Hitler's forthcoming visit to Italy will furnish an index to measure better Italian halt.

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"BLACK-OUT" IN KARACHI

Experiment To Be Carried Out On May 18°

KARACHI, May 5.

After Bombay and Calcutta, Karachi is having a "black-out" on May 18 within the Drigh Road and Cantonment areas for half-an-hour at 8-45 p. m.

Elaborate arrangements are being made, in this connection, by the military authorities and prominent military officials and citizens have been invited to witness the manoeuvres. Aeroplanes of Army Co-operation Squadron No. 31 will take part.

Instructions have been issued to the residents to make lights dim at that time.—United Press.

QUICKER AIR SERVICE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AUSTRALIA

KARACHI, May 5.

It is understood that Flying Dutchman Service will be inaugurated early in July this year between England and Australia by the K.L.M. in collaboration with the existing services, cutting down the time of the England-Australia journey of eight days. Thus there will be four services every week.—United Press.

ONE KILLED IN LORRY ACCIDENT

KARACHI, May 5.

One was killed and six seriously injured when a motor lorry belonging to a Hyderabad contractor collided with a bullock cart on Husri Road and turned turtle.—United Press.

FASTING AGAINST POLICE OPPRESSION

KARACHI, May 5.

A peasant from a village of Sind has commenced fasting at the Premier's residence since last evening as a protest against "the Government's failure to do justice to his cause against police oppression".—United Press.

HANSRAJ "WIRELESS" RELEASED

KARACHI, May 5.

The "United Press" understands that Hansraj "Wireless" will be released this week.—United Press.

Ex-Detenu Commits Suicide: Could Not Find Job For His Political Brand

DACCA (By Mail.)

Sjt. Rathindra Nath Mallik, younger brother of Sj. Rabindra Nath Mallik, after being home-interned for 4 years, who released some months ago on certain conditions. Being thus politically branded he could not secure any employment, in spite of his best endeavours. At last, being despondent he has committed suicide a few days back.

Detenu Sj. Rabindra Nath Mallik of Dacca is under detention since 1930. He was not allowed leave to be present at death bed of his revered father. His petition for leave to perform his father's 'Sradh' was rejected, when he was confined in Deoli Camp.

Recently he has been interned at his home at Narsingdi of this district, where he is suffering from stomach and heart troubles. He is not paid any family allowance. With no earning member, his family members are on the verge of starvation.

Pandit Malaviya's Grand-Daughter To Marry

ALLAHABAD, May 4.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is expected to arrive in Allahabad on the 7th inst., to witness the marriage of his grand-daughter, which is to take place here on that day.

The marriage is going to be an inter-caste one (though within the Brahmin community, itself), the first of its kind in the Malaviya family.—United Press.

At the Council meeting of the Architects and surveyors, London, Incorporated Association of yesterday, Sir Edwin Cooper, R.A., was installed as President by his predecessor, Sir Edwin Lutyens, who is retiring from office after seven years' service.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the All-India Congress Socialist Party will commence at Sonepore (Saran) from May 20 and will continue for a week. Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan has arrived in Patna.

America Failed To Awe Them

Parsee Visitors Unmoved By Sky-Scrapers And Elevators

TORONTO (By Mail).

Three wealthy Parsee businessmen left Bombay to escape the heat. They sailed to the United States and went to Miami, Fla., writes the "Toronto Daily Star" in mail week, but soon headed north as the temperature there was exactly what it had been in Bombay.

They are in Toronto to-day, at the Royal York with their guide, Guido Tanner of Thomas Cook and Sons. They are P. D. Pandole and Bom Kavasi, both retired, and A. F. Gimi, still in active business.

Their first visit to the western hemisphere has left the trio rather undemonstrative. Mr. Tanner said. They gazed at the Empire State building without exclamation and rode in elevators without gasping.

They had hoped to visit the Ford factory in Detroit, but found it closed for Saturday. Later they met Henry Ford himself.

MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS AT LALITPUR

Kisans Organise Big Demonstration

(From Our Correspondent)

LALITPUR, May 2.

Sub-Divisional Kisans observed May Day with great enthusiasm. The workers of the whole Lalitpur Sub-Division, came and submitted their demands with several Jathas from different places.

Nearly two thousand Kisans were taken in procession led by Comrade Chandan Singh, Comrade M. R. Kanchan, Professor Jani, Sjt. Kiledar and other prominent workers, the procession passed through all main streets of Lalitpur shouting slogans and declaring abolition of Zamindari system.

In the evening a mammoth meeting under the presidentship of Comrade Ayodhya Prasad was held. The resolutions of the Provincial Kisan Conference passed at Pilibhit were read out and explained to the Kisans by Comrade Chandan Singh. Comrade Mani Ram Kanchan explained and read out to the audience what changes and resolutions are being made by the Congress Ministry in U. P. for the good and welfare of the Kisans of the Province, and how these petty efforts are even opposed by Zamindars.

After a short speech of Comrade Sukhnandan Vyas, Comrade Kiledar and Professor Jani, the meeting ended with a closing speech by the President, explaining the Kisans how they can unite and organise themselves to bring immediate and radical changes for their benefit.

The meeting passed the Pilibhit resolutions in toto, nearly four thousand persons attended.

PEOPLES' REPRESENTATION IN FEDERAL LEGISLATURE

Kurundwad State Authorities' Resolution

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, May 5.

Permission has been refused by the authorities of Kurundwad Senior State to a resolution sought to be moved in the session of the State Durbar (a sort of ryot assembly) to be held on the 8th inst., demanding on behalf of State subjects some elective sanction for the State representatives in the future federal legislatures. Reason for disallowing resolution is stated to be that subject of Federation lies beyond the scope of Durbar's jurisdiction.

SESSIONS JUDGE DISMISSES STUDENTS APPEAL

LUCKNOW, May 5.

"These inflammable youngmen constitute great danger to society and this is the duty of courts to protect society from their menace," Observed Mr. Madelley Sessions Judge, dismissing the appeal filed by Ramesh Chandra Sinha and Jagannath Bhattacharjee, students of Allahabad and Benares Universities respectively.

The appeal was filed against their conviction by the Lower Court under sub-section 17 (1) and (11) of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act for being members of the Communist Party of India, an unlawful association, and assisting it in its operations. —United Press.

SUBHAS' MESSAGE TO TANYUN SHAN

India's Affection For Chinese Culture Assured

SANTINIKETAN, May 4.

The following letter was written by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, to Prof. Tan Yun Shan, Director of the Cheena Bhavan at Santiniketan on the eve of the latter's departure from China:

I have never had the opportunity and privilege of meeting you or knowing you personally. But I have all along followed with the closest interest your work in connection with the Sino-Indian Society, and for fostering close friendship and cultural intercourse between China and India.

You have been in India sufficiently long to be able to realise how deep is our affection and regard for the Chinese people and their ancient culture. During the time that you have spent in India and particularly at Santiniketan you have met the foremost exponents of our culture and political life, namely, Mahatma Gandhi, Gurudeva Tagore, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and others.

Your close association with our great men must have convinced you that we shall follow with the closest interest and sympathy your national struggle during one of the darkest periods in your history. You are aware of the resolution unanimously adopted by the Indian National Congress from time to time in order to show its practical sympathy with the Chinese people during their present struggle.

May I humbly request you to convey once more to the Chinese people our deep affection and regard for them and for their culture as also our profound sympathy for them in their struggle. Those who know anything about the history of China must feel that no earthly power can ever hope to strangle the life and freedom of such a great and historic race. I have no doubt that China will emerge out of the present ordeal chastened and rejuvenated and ready to take her rightful place in the comity of free nations.

"With profound salutations to the Chinese people."—United Press.

HEAVY INDEBTED CONDITION OF BHANGIS

Need Of Co-operative Societies Explained To Minister

(From Our Correspondent)

NARSANDA, May 3.

Mr. Bhaijibhai Vaghela, Scheduled caste representative of this district has brought to the notice of Mr. Morarjibhai Desai the Minister of the Co-operative Department, the sad plight and the heavy indebted condition of the Bhangi Municipal employees and the necessity of organising new Co-operative societies of them with a view to make them free from the clutches of the "sowkars." He has also requested the Minister for the better management of the present societies.

For the sake of this work of organisation Mr. Vaghela has recommended name of Mr. Chimanlal C. Narkhi who has very good practical experience of such work and also of the debt-redemption to appoint as Hon. Organiser.

Bangalore.—Pessappa aged 30, who was injured in the Viduraswatham firing, was brought to the Victoria Hospital in an ambulance car. He had received a bullet wound in his thigh.

The local medical authorities are attending on him.

THE BRANDY preferred BY MEN

For its unique medicinal properties, for its comforting stimulation, for its value in every emergency, keep a bottle of Hennessy always in the home. Hennessy—for the sake of your own good taste, too; this *natural* grape spirit is the brandy chosen by all who know and discriminate—the brandy preferred by men.

HENNESSY

★ ★ ★ BRANDY

XO IS THE BEST LIQUEUR BRANDY

AGENTS THROUGHOUT INDIA:
PHIPSON & Co., Ltd.

Modish Complexions

Yes, complexions are worn au naturelle—but this does not mean that you display them in their morning glory, fresh fro the bath tub! Make-Up is less artificial, follows natural colouring and aims to achieve natural effect of youthful loveliness. So away with sallow skins, banish your blatant rouges and lipsticks, you've got to look young and beautiful. And how are you to do it? Get an ounce or two of Mercolized Wax from your chemist and apply a little nightly. While you sleep this oxygenated wax will gently and imperceptibly absorb the discoloured outer skin with its wrinkles and blemishes, revealing the fresh, flawless complexion now concealed beneath. Try a ten-day treatment if you would see your complexion at its best.

Mercolized Wax contains no animal fat.

Gonorrhoea Cured

OLD or New—Cured Guaranteedly
MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE;
Visit personally. Time:—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 to 9 p.m. Sunday 9 to 12 a.m. only.
SANYASI DAYAKHANA (Regd.)
Near Prathana Samaj Tram Junction, Sandhurst Road, opp. Central Bank, BOMBAY, 4. P.S. Outside Bombay we have no Agent or Branch.

Greet Each Day WITH A SMILE!

Take Beecham's Pills at night and greet each morning with a smile of happiness and youthful eagerness! Beecham's Pills will keep your system pure—remove the poisons of Constipation, preserve the Youthful Freshness of your complexion and ensure for you a Happy Healthy, Vivacious personality!

Beecham's PILLS

LATEST

Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON
SIX POINTS DOWN
Sterling Fluctuates Both Ways

BOMBAY, May 5

NEW YORK COTTON

There was considerable selling pressure in consequence of disturbed sentiment in Liverpool owing to French financial situation. Bombay straddle reversing also depressed prices.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

London Exchange opened with sterling dollar at 4.99.75 and then sharply improved to 5.00 on scattered support, but eventually receded on lack of fresh buying to 4.98.93

Franc opened at 177.00 and then eased to 178.87 on scattered selling but thereafter steadied on official support closing at 178.90.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1938

New York, May 5

Previous closing	8.63
To-day's opening	8.60
Difference	—03
To-day's closing	8.57
Difference	—06

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1938

Liverpool, May 5

Previous closing	4.72
To-day's opening	4.68
Difference	—04
To-day's closing	4.65
Difference	—07

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May	Rs. 156-12
July August	Rs. 159

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, May 5

New York cotton came under considerable selling pressure in consequence of disturbed sentiment in Liverpool owing to French financial situation. Bombay strad le reversing also depressed prices.

Trading in July at 8.60 i.e. three points lower than previous closing. Prices eased under lower Liverpool cables and scattered local selling with some liquidation under which July gradually fell to 8.59, whereafter steadier tendency followed but uncertainties over France restrained operations.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 5

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (8.60/8.67) 8.60/8.59
October (8.73/8.73) 8.64/8.63
December (8.74/8.74) 8.67/8.67

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 5

July (4.72) 4.63
October (4.82) 4.73
July (6.46) 6.41
November (6.66) 6.59

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 5

Trading in Broach commenced at Rs. 160. Several outside bearish factors contributed to decline here with resultant falling in rates with lack of support. Subsequently movements were slow and trading was quiet and featureless. Closed steady at Rs. 159/8.

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

London, May 5

The rates at 2-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0 3/4) 1-0 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4 1/4) 1-3 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 3/4) 1-1 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-8 1/2) 1-8 1/2

LONDON METALS

JUTE

First marks C.I.F. Continent New Crop (£17 9/1 sellers) £17 1/2 paid and sellers
Dunlop May (£20) £20
Lightning May (£19) £19

RUBBER

Spot (5 11/16 buyers) 5 5/8 buyers
Forward October December (5 13/16 buyers) 5 3/4 paid and buyers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay May June (£11 5/8 sellers) £11 5/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta May (£13 sellers) £12 15/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata May (£12 sellers) £12 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal June (£10 1/2 sellers) £10 7/16 sellers

METALS

London, May 5

Tin (£160 buyers £160 1/4 sellers. Strong) £169 1/8 buyers £169 3/8 sellers. Strong.
Lead (£14 7/8 buyers £15 5/16 sellers. Firm) £15 buyers £15 1/16 sellers. Firm
Electrolyti Copper (£43 to £43 1/2) £43 to £44
Iron (112) 112

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, May 5

Previous closing	4.99 7/16
To-day's opening	4.99 3/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.99 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, May 5

Previous closing	4.99.56
To-day's opening	4.99.75
To-day's closing	4.98.93

FRANC RATE

London, May 5

Previous closing	169.41
To-day's opening	177.00
To-day's closing	178.90

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 5

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.99.75 and then sharply improved to 5.00 on scattered support but eventually receded on lack of fresh buying to 4.98.93.

Franc opened at 177.0 and then further eased to 178.87 on scattered selling but thereafter steadied on official support.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16) 1-5 23/32
Paris on Bombay (12.681) 13.335
New York on Bombay (37.33) 37.33
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/4) 0.93 1/4
London on Milan (94.79) 94.85
London on Shanghai (1-0 7/8 nominal) 1-0 3/4 nominal
London on Kobe (1-1 31/32) 1-1 31/32

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.
4 months (9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.
6 months (5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent

BULLION

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, May 5

"India bought. Speculators sold. Small business. Market is quietly steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, May 5

Spot	(18 5/8d.) 18 5/8d.
Forward	(18 7/16d.) 18 7/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, May 5

Gold Bars fine per ounce (£6-19-6) £6-19-7

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, May 5

Silver ready	49	6	6
Silver Vaishakh	48	4	0
Silver Jeth	49	5	0
Gold ready	34	14	6
Gold Vaishakh	34	15	0
Gold Jeth	34	15	0
Sovereign	22	11	0

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 5

Chicago wheat opened quiet with May at 0.80 1/4. Prices early eased under scattered local selling and liquidation induced by bearish winter wheat estimates and favourable Conditions of crops, but later improved to 0.80 1/2 on some local support.

WHEAT

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 5

Liverpool wheat opened steady with May at 79 7/8 and July at 79 3/8. There was nothing in overseas cables to stimulate interest with the result the operations were colourless. Sentiment somewhat depressed by bearish winter wheat estimate while uncertainties over French financial situation, also checked activity.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, May 5

Wheat May	4	6	6
Wheat September	4	6	6
Linseed May	7	8	0
Linseed September	7	7	6

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, May 5

Liverpool wheat market closed to-day at May 79 1/2

3½ P. C. GOVT PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, May 5

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed finally at Rs. 98-11-0.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

Bombay, May 5

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £93.

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Monday April 25	£93 1/2
Tuesday April 26	£93 1/2
Wednesday April 27	£93
Thursday April 28	£93
Friday April 29	£93 1/4
Monday May 2	£93
Tuesday May 3	£93
Wednesday May 4	£93

INDIAN LOANS

London, May 5
2-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£100 1/4) £100 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£93) £93
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 1/2) £112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958-68 (£115 4 per cent Indian 1948-68 (£109 1/4) £109 1/4
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£112 1/4) £112 1/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£104 1/2) £104 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-70 (£107 7/8) £107 7/8

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£75 1/4) £74 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 5/8) £102 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£106 1/4) £106 3/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£113 1/4) £113 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£101 7/8) £101 3/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111 3/8) £111 3/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 5

London stock exchange was somewhat unfavourably influenced by developments in France.

Giltedged securities kept quietly steady at 93 i.e. unchanged from last.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (13-6) 13-6
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (58-9) 58-9
Hydro Electric (dol 4 1/8) dol 4 1/4
Elec Music Industry (13-3) 13-3
Princhin Johnson (31-6) 31-6
Imperial Chemical (31-10 1/2) 31-10 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (64-1 1/2) 64-6
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£32) £33
Dunlop Rubber (29-6) 29-6
Unilever Ordinary (36-5) 36-10 1/2
Ford Motors (19-1 1/2) 19-1 1/2
Cables an Wireless New Ordinary (£60 1/4) £59 3/4
British American Tobacco Ordinary (105-7 1/2) 105-7 1/2
Carreas A (£7 5/8) £7 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (136-3) 135-7 1/2
P and O S N Company Deferred (23-1 1/2) 22-4 1/2
Distillers (96-0) 96-0
Bredfords Dyers (4-3) 3-9
British Celanese (3-0) 3-0
J and P Coates Ordinary (39-9) 39-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (39-9) 39-4 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (4-0) 4-0
Vickers Limited Ordinary (22-9) 22-9
Inter Nickels (dol 46) dol 46
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (43-9) 43-1 1/2
Tata Steel Debenture (£104) £104

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (18-9) 18-9
Donaro Tea (41-3) 41-3
Empire of India (22-9) 28-1 1/2

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£9) £9

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (25-0) 25 1/2
Gule Kelampong (21-10 1/2) 21-3
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (24-6) 24-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (39-1 1/2) 39-1 1/2
Burma Corporation (9-9) 9-9
Rio Tintos (£15) £15
East Rand Proprietors (59-9) 57-6
Rand Mines (£8 1/2) £8 1/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15 7/8) £15 1/4
Associated Leaseholds (83-9) 83-9
Trinidad Leaseholds (97-6) 97-6
Sub Nigel (£10 1/4) £9 7/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (27-6) 26-3
Union Corporation (£8) £7 3/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (25) 25
Anglo Iranian (81-3) 80-7 1/2
Burma Oil (117-6) 117-6
Mexican Eagle (4-9) 4-9
Shell Transport (83-9) 82-6
Royal Dutch (£36 1/8) £35 3/8

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£54 1/2) £54 1/2
London Midland and Scott. Ordinary (£21) £20 1/2
London North Eastern Def (£3) £3
Southern Def (£20 3/8) £20 3/8
London Transport 5 per cent (£12 1/2) £12 1/2
London Transport 'C' (£78) £77 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 5

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

U S Steel Common New Stock (dol 43 1/2) dol 43 7/8
General Motors (dol 30 3/8) dol 30 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 26 3/4) dol 27 7/8
U S Steel Pref (unquoted) dol 96

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Heavy Demand For France

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, May 5

Stock Exchange was quiet and sometimes dull owing to French uncertainties. Kaffirs weakened especially Paris favourites on continental selling, but closing above worst. Giltedged securities were fractionally easier.

On foreign exchanges very heavy demand arose for Francs following M. Daladier's overnight statement. French authorities sold several milliards Francs in order to prevent violent recovery in spot rate.

Wall Street opened firm.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Teas Dull And Inactive

CALCUTTA, May 5.

Jutes ruled quiet in the absence of much business. In coals there was no outstanding feature which calls for any special comment.

Teas were rather dull and inactive.

In miscellaneous Indian Irons and other speculative stocks were rather quiet and only a limited business resulted therein. Other industrials showed no change. Government securities were quiet, but steady.

Government Securities: Three and half per cent. Govt. Paper 98/10; three and half per cent. Loan 1947-50 106/4; four per cent. Loan 1960/70 114/5.

Banks: Ballygunge Bank 105; Central 31/8 small lots; Imperial fully paid 1,538; Imperial Conty. 384 small lot; Reserve Bank 117 small odd lot.

Railways. Bankura Damoodar 90 small lots; Darjeeling Himalayan pref. 102 odd lot.

Cotton: Kesoram 6/12; New Victoria ordy. 1/1.

Coals: Bengal Giridih 1/11; Burrakur 12/4; Dhemo Main 9; Equitable 34/11; Kalapahari 12; New Beerbhoom 17; New Manbhoom 21/8; Union 20/6.

Jutes: Anglo-India 250; Barnagore 101 small lot; Belvedere pref. 137; Budge Budge 217; Clive 19; Fort William 166 small lot; Gousepore 437//8 small lot; Howrah 39; Kamarhatty 383; Lawrence 305/8 small lot; Northbrook pref. 115; Presidency 3/4; Rameshwara pref. 8; Standard pref. 114.

Miscellaneous: Consolidated Tin 4/14; Indian Copper 2/5; Rhodesia Copper 1/12; Alkali and Chemical pref. 105/8 small lots; Bhagalpore Electric 8/9; Cum Div. Hukumchand Steel ord. 8/4; Indian Galvanizing 18/8 small lot; Indian Iron 28/9; Indian Steel Wagon pref. 126; Kumardhubi Engineering ordy. 2/10; Steel Corpn. 7/8 small lot; B. I. Corpn. ordy. 3/2; Calcutta Trams ordy. 18/8 small lot; Dunlop Rubber ordy. 12/14; Dunlop Rubber first pref. 123/8; Indian Cables 69/10; Rohtas Industries ordy. 2/9; Rohtas Industries pref. 120 small lot; British Burma Petrol 3/4; British Ceylon Corpn. 5/13 small lot; Indo-Burma Petrol ordy. 102; Indo-Burma Petrol pref. 124; Bengal Paper 89; Titaghur Paper B. ordy. 16 small lot; Titaghur Paper second pref. 102; Sugar Champaran 12; Huldibari Tea 19/14.—A. P.

Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, May 5

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday	This year Since 1st Sept.	Last year
Khandesh	356	49,735	203,218
Central India	182	40,695	321,977
Barsi and Nagar	469	141,161	167,416
Hyderabad Gaorani		39,428	96,627
Berar	1,524	305,255	549,264
Central Provinces	585	67,038	111,514
Total Oomras	3,126	643,312	1,450,016
Dholera	1,653	80,257	90,696
N W Provinces		2,754	9,360
Rajputana		14,491	82,384
Sind Punjab	1,485	496,212	509,891
Broach	4,420	208,041	331,093
Coompta and Dharwar	496	28,120	9,483
Westerns Northerns	217	15,827	30,615
Cocoanada		13	140
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	270	2,098	7,926
American		173,044	10,556
Egyptian African and Sudan	2,840	359,316	289,853
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,171	36
Total	14,507	2,024,656	2,622,049

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 28th April

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	1,125	206,584	372,437
Japan and China	3,389	500,091	1,093,935
Coast Ports	150	48,473	23,736
Up-country by Rail		270,282	197,760
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		23,215	17,851
Total	4,664	1,048,645	1,705,719

Produce Receipts

Bombay, May 5

Wheat	12,084 cwts.
Linseed	33,414 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	298 cwts.
Gingellyseed	252 cwts.
Poppyseed	12 cwts.
Groundnuts	11,508 cwts.
Casterseeds	841 cwts.
Rice	19,006 cwts.
Myrabollams	2,427 wts.
Cottonseed	5,606 cwts.
Gram	7,013 cwts.
Joowar	2,308 cwts.
Barley	128 cwts.
Bajree	2,540 cwts.
Indian Sugar	10,085 cwts.

Colombo Market

COLOMBO, May 5

Ceylon Copra to-day's average price per candy Rs. 27/75. Cocoanut oil white F.O.B. per ton Rs. 192/50 sellers. Business done Colombo share market to-day Tea Cumrubber Companies Neuchatel Estates par price 15, Transactions 16 1/2, Talangawella Rubber and Tea transactions 8.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, May 5.

GOVT. SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent Paper	98/13
4 per cent 1960-70	114/8
5 per cent 1945-55	118/4

BANKS

Baroda	114
Bank of Hindusthan	34/8
Central	30/12
Imperial Bank F.P.	1550
Imperial Bar P.P.	380
India Bank	138/8
Indian Overseas Bank	49/8
Reserve Bank	117/8
Union Bank	6

TEXTILES

Ambica	1440
Arun	1100
Arvind	1170
Asok	385
B. Dyeing	795
Buckingham and Carnatics	186
Century	225
Central India	222/8
Colaba	140
Delhi Cloth and Gen. Mills	300
Elgin	212
Gokak	142/8
Indore	65
Jubilee	221/4
Kohinoor	248/4
Laxmi Cotton	475
Mysore	95
Marsden	115/10
Morarji	1030
New Great	197/8
Raipur	705
Rajnagar	335
Simplex	72/8
Swadeshi	190
Sajjan	978
Vishnu	1270
Madhusudan	200
Khatau	105

HYDRO ELECTRIC.

Andhra Valley Ord.	1415
Tata Hydro Ord.	148/12
Tata Power Ord.	1335

ELECTRIC.

Ahmedabad Electrics	135
Bombay Suburban	160
Bombay Tram.	126/4
Surat	168/12
Ajmer	12/8

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	297/8
Associated Cements	115/12
Belapur	142/8
Bombay Burma New	176/4
Bombay Burma Old	505
Bombay Steam	220
Bombay Telephone	91/12
Burma Corporation	6/8
Br. B. Petrol	3/5
Dalmia Cement	8/10
Indian Bleaching	130
Industrial Investment Tr.	40
Indian Radio Ord.	425
Indian Radio Defd.	502/8
Indian Copper	7/5
Indian Iron	28/8
Mysore Sugar	23
Port Canning	690
Premier Construction	61/12
Scindia Steam	17/13
Shivrajpur	40/8
Tata Oil	27/12
Tata Steel Ordy.	221
Tata Steel Defd.	920

JUTES.

Birla Jute	15/8
Howrah	39/3
Hukumchand	6
Kamarhatty	385
Kankanarrah	292
Lawrence	300
Reliance	53

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts Into Bombay on 3rd May	11,258
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-19-1937	2,010,149
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,610,745
Decrease	6,00,596

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—
July 1113 Oct. 128 Dec. 134 Jan. 137 March. 139 at Cross Rate 4.98 7/16.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M, 1938 157/8—Liverpool May 1938 4.61 Rs. 43 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach J/A. 1938 160—Liverpool July 4.69 Rs. 44 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1939 171/10—Liverpool May 1939 4.93 Rs 43 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach J/A 1938 160—New York July 8.63 Rs. 32 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.98 7/16.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 1939 171/10—New York March 8.77 Rs. 23 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.98 7/16.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, May 4.

Broach A/M. 1938 op 159 1/8; highest 159 1/4; lowest 158 3/4; closing 159 1/4.

Broach J/A. op 164 3/4; highest 161 7/8; lowest 160 3/4; closing 161 5/8.

Broach A/M. 1939 op. 173; highest 173 1/4; lowest 172 3/4; closing 173 1/4.

Oomra May op 140 3/4; highest 141 3/4; lowest 140 3/4; closing 141 3/4.

Oomra July op. 144 1/4; highest 144 1/4; lowest 144; closing 144 1/4.

Oomra D/J. op. 153 1/4; highest 153 3/4; lowest 153 1/4; closing 153 3/4.

Bengal May op. 118; highest 118; lowest 118; closing 118

Bengal July op. 120 1/2; highest 120 1/2; lowest 120 3/8; closing 120 3/8.

Bengal D/Jan. op 129; highest 129; lowest 129; closing 129.

T/Mandi for Broach J/Aug. (21-5-38) Rs. 4 1/8.

T/Mandi for Broach J/Aug. (24-6-38) Rs. 7 3/4.

T/Mandi for Broach A/May 1938 (24-3-39) Ps 24 1/2

Tenders:—	Broach	Oomra	Bengal
4-5-1938	4,000	450	550
Total to date	23,500	750	2,150

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, May 5.

July	52.70
August	53.00

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, May 5.

May	219.00—120
July	206.50
September	207.60—120
November	208.00—120

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, May 5

T Morrison ss Nizam of 3334 reg tons Captain M J McLure arrived from Rangoon via Colombo, Trivandrum, Alleppey, Cochin, Ponani, Calicut and Cannanore with general cargo.

L Triestino ss Laconia of 3672 reg tons, Captain G Ravasini arrived from Genoa via Leghorn, Naples, Palermo, Catania, Port Said, Suez, Massowa and Karachi with general cargo.

B I S N ss Vita of 1956 reg tons, Captain F Harrison arrived from Karachi via Port Okha and Cutch Mandvi with passengers and general cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 5-5-38.

S S Strathaird (M M) for Aden, Port Sudan, Europe and American Ports via Aden and London

S S Bhutan (M M) for Aden, Port Sudan, Europe nad American Ports via Aden and London

S S Taijin Maru (O S K) for China Japan Ports via Penang and Singapore.

S S Vasna (M M) for Kathiawar Ports, Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.

S S Pres Adams (F F C) for Europe and American Ports via Suez and Port Said.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, May 5

2 Jeypore 3209 Japan 7-5 M M
5 City of Durban 3672 Karachi 7-5 K Nixon
12 Reichenfels 4670 Karachi 7-5 L Edwards
13 Karanja 4646 Durban 11-5 M M
15 Kunishima Maru 2440 Japan 10-5 N Y Kaisha

VICTORIA DOCK

4 Varela 1926 Busrah 6-5 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

C/R Jalakrishna 3074 Moulmein 8-5 Scindia S N
D/E Nizam 3534 Rangoon 8-5 T Morrison
G Cambay Star 320 Malabar Coast 5-5 S Hassun.
K Rizwani 3306 N F, N F, T Morrison
M Barpeta 1892 N F, 11-5 M M
N/O Jalamohan 3146 Calcutta N F, Scindia S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Comorin 6-5-38 P and O S N
Warfield 11-5-38 M M
Viceroy of India 12-5-38 P and O S N
Maloja 19-5-38 P and O S N
Rajputana 26-5-38 P and O S N
Strathnaver 2-6-38 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

Britannia 16-5-38 Anchor Line
City of Benares 11-5-38 K Nixon
Clan Macinnes 8-5-38 J Finlay

FROM HAMBURG

Almkerk 21-5-38 L Edwards
Sturnfels 27-5-38 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Tigre 27-5-38 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Djambi 9-5-38 Volkart Bros.
Pres Adams 8-5-38 F F Campbell

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 17-5-38 L Triestino
Tergestea 10-5-38 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Marin Sanudo 9-5-38 L Triestino
Laconia 3-5-38 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Victoria 28-4-38 L Triestino
Bhutan 8-5-38 P and O S N
Conte Verde 19-5-38 L Triestino
Toyooka Maru 16-5-38 N Y Kaisha
Tango Maru 30-5-38 N Y Kaisha
Corfu 28-5-38 P and O S N
Kifuku Maru 10-5-38 O S Kaisha
Italy 25-5-38 O S Kaisha
Kidderpore 7-5-38 P and O

FROM BASRA

Vasna 7-5-38 M M
Barpeta 12-5-38 M M
Neunfe's 10-5-38 L Edwards

FROM SYDNEY

Strathaird 7-5-38 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Takliwa 14-5-38 M M
Kenya 21-4-38 M M

FROM CALCUTTA

Binfield 7-5-38 M M
Jalavihar 8-5-38 Scindia S N
Jaladuta 11.5-38 Scindia S N

FROM RANGOON

Gairsoppa 10-5-38 M M
Jalamani 6-5-38 Scindia S N
Gurna 7-5-38 M M

FROM KARACHI

Vita 12-5-38 M M
Nalgora 5-5-38 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Stratnaird 7-5-38 P and O S N
Viceroy of India 14-5-38 P and O S N
Nalgora 11-5-38 M M
Moolton 21-5-38 P and O S N
Corfu 28-5-38 P and O S N
Strathnaver 2-6-38 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Canterbury 11-5-38 K Nixon
Britannia 27-5-38 Anchor Line
Castalia 13-5-38 Anchor Line

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Adams 9-5-38 F F Campbell
Pres Van Buren 13-5-38 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 19-5-38 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Victoria 28-4-38 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Toyama Maru 1-5-38 N Y Kaisha
Conte Rosso 17-5-38 L Triestino
Rajputana 26-5-38 P and O
Taijin Maru 12-5-38 O S Kaisha
Kunishima Maru 10-5-38 N Y Kaisha
Naldera 9-5-38 P and O S N
Keifuku Maru 25-5-38 O S Kaisha
Victoria 30-5-38 L Triestino

FOR SYDNEY

Comorin 5-5-38 P and O S N
Maloja 19-5-38 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Barpeta 11-5-38 M M
Vasna 12-5-38 M M

FOR DURBAN

Karanja 11-5-38 M M
Takliwa 25-5-38 M M

FOR CALCUTTA

Jalamohan N F, Sc. S. N.
Marin Sanudo 10-5-38 L Triestino

FOR KARACHI

Reichenfels 8-5-38 L Edward
Vita 7-5-38 M M

B. P. I. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Jalamohan 4-5-38
S S Cambay Star 4-5-38
S S Jalakrishna 4-5-38
S S Irrawadi 4-5-38
S S Bamora (boats) 4-5-38

EXPORTS

S S Strathaird for London: 4 bales lamb skins raw D Abraham; 61 cases bristles D Abraham; 3 bales lamb skins Cox and Kings (Agents).

S S Comorin for Sydney: 100 bales cotton twist waste Jassim Carpet

S S Inventor for Port Said (for orders): 17592 bags linseed Ralli Bros; 6705 bags ground nut oil cake Ralli Bros.

S S Nalgora for London: 40 bales cotton rags P N Jani; 102 bags kang grain K Devji.

For Dunkirk: 114 bales raw cotton T Laxmidas; 2200 bales raw cotton B Mawji; 330 bales raw cotton K Devchand.

For Havre: 50 bales hemp raw D Anandji; 115 bags mustardseed S M Rajgor; 667 bags myrabollams K Tricamji; 440 bags raw cotton Patel Cotton.

For Ghent: 430 bales raw cotton K Devchand.

For Antwerp: 437 bags myrabollams C Jivanlal; 1430 bales raw cotton H Nensey; 55 bales raw cotton Chachaty and Thackersey; 55 bales raw cotton Patel Cotton; 67 bales raw cotton C Jairam; 71 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

IMPORTS

M S Marken Agents L Edwards from Port Said: 327 bales cotton.

From Port Sudan: 800 bales cotton; 187 bags whole domnuts;

From Genoa: 113 cases rayon yarn; 27 cases cta piecegoods.

S S Cathay Agents M Mackenzie from Basle: 106 brls aniline colours.

From London: 36 cases photo material; 357 cases whisky; 43 bars silver.

From Zurich: 25 cases machinery

From Marseilles: 100 cases mineral water.

From New York: 42 cases mining machinery.

From Middlesbrough 50 bags iron girts; 100 cases antimony regulas; 104 coils galvd wire shorts; 5000 bags sulphate of ammonia.

From Antwerp: 250 pieces asbestos cement sheets.

From Amsterdam: 775 cases beer.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, May 4.

SAKEL—	
May	12.53+10
July	12.65+ 5.
ASHMOUNI—	
June	9.87+ 3.
August	9.97— 1.
GIZA—	
May	12.11+ 4.
July	12.17+ 5.

LONDON SEEDS.

London, May 4.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton May sellers	£12/0/0
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton May sellers	£13/0/0
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton May sellers	£13/8/9
Rapeseed Toria Hull Cont. c.i.f ton May/June sellers	£11/12/6
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton May/June sellers	£11/12/6

LONDON PRODUCE

London, May 4

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels	unquoted
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels May sellers	37/3
Wheat South Australian parcels May sellers	33

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, May 4.

Fair Rio Coffee No 7 quality 6 1/8

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 4.

T. T. London on:—

New York	4.99.56
Paris	169.41
Berlin	12.41
Madrid	80.00
Montreal	5.02 1/4
Amsterdam	8.96 3/8
Brussels	29.65 1/4
Milan	94.90
Berne	21.75
Prague	148.31

SQUEEZE IN LINSEED MARKET

Bombay, May 5

It is reported that some professional bull operator is heavily long in the local market to the extent of 40 to 50 thousand tons; and an attempt will be made to squeeze.

Up-country arrivals are free and large tenders will be issued. However it is reported that some of the bulls are selling in London market at a price which is about annas four below local quotations.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 4.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£79 3/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£93
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£112 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£75 1/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£102 5/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£101 7/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£113 1/4
Victory Bonds	£111 3/8
Chartered Bank of India A and Chin.	£12 3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	£91 1/2
National Bank of India	£39
P and O Banking Corporation	£ 9 5/8

LONDON RUBBER

London, May 4.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb sellers 5 11/16

LINSEED OIL

London, May 4.

Linseed oil London per cwt. naked May sellers	24/10 1/2
Linseed Oil London per cwt. naked June/Aug. sellers	24/10 1/2

Long Liquidation In New York Cotton

WEEKLY WEATHER FAVOURABLE OVER U. S. A. COTTON BELT.

Tripartite Monetary Agreement To Continue

BOMBAY, May 5.

Commodities were uninteresting on Wednesday but the good effect on N.Y. Cotton market was higher Bombay and Liverpool cables. Later on there was long liquidation and foreign selling.

The latest cables state that U.S.A., Britain and France have agreed to continue the Tripartite agreement. The new rate of the Franc will probably be fixed between 177 and 178 to the pound sterling.

American cables state legislation will shortly be introduced into the Congress providing for debenture export subsidies.

The New York cotton market opened quiet and was narrow. Prices advanced on trade, local and Liverpool buying but thereafter reached on favourable weekly weather report which brought out local and New Orlean selling. However, contracts were not plentiful but the offtake was poor with the market later turning quiet and lacking a new incentive. Finally local liquidation appeared and the tone was quiet.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT.

"Weather was favourable in most areas. Less rainfall and higher temperatures are permitting more active fieldwork and there is general improvement in conditions; through in Texas where early cotton is in fairly good condition, reports of wet soil are still restricting planting in many areas."

NEW YORK MARKET.

The market opened at a rise of 2 points with July 8.67 and under improved demand advanced to 8.72 which was the highest level. Later on selling increased and prices declined to 8.63 which was the lowest level reached at noon. The market closed at a net decline of 2 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices declined 2 points to 8.63c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed unchanged to one point down. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 8.81c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 4 points with July 4.70. Firmer overseas advices induced scattered buying. Offerings were light apart from profit taking by overnight longs. Later on there was short covering in nears offsetting hedging of outside growths otherwise business was confined to professionals. The market closed at a rise of 6 to 4 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 6 points at 4.77d.

Egyptian cotton was steady. Giza gained 8 to 9 points and Uppers advanced 4 to 5 points. The Alexandria market was steady and closed at a rise of 13 points to a declined of one point.

TEXTILES TO GUIDE.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have issued the following weekly report:—

Although yesterday was slightly more cheerful, it has been quite evident of late that New York has been determined to be depressed about the outlook. And Liverpool more so. As for the rest of the world there is singularly little that can be constructed constructively.

It is an undoubted fact that the fundamental factors of the cotton outlook are, at the moment, extremely discouraging.

In America the inflationary policy of the Government is being completely negatived by the market's insistence on relegating it to the background. Equally, in Britain, six pence on the income-tax overshadows the potentialities of the vast re-armament programme, which, whatever else it does, at least provides widespread employment.

Textile trends are still adverse. Why they should be in the U.S.A. and Britain (so far as the home market is concerned) is not easy to explain, unless it is traceable to overbuying in the past. The cotton standard population in both countries is well employed. And the holiday season more than ever provided for with the "holidays with pay" movement. Eventually when the stock position between mill and retailer is evened up there would appear to be justification for revival.

STRADDLE REVERSING

Meanwhile, the New York cotton market having survived extensive unloading on straddle reversing from India, followed by May liquidation, is again beset with selling—this time from Liverpool on the narrow spread with that market. In June of last year the straddle difference between October Liverpool and October New York was 200 cent points. On Monday of this week the May-May difference was 91 cent points. To some considerable extent the narrowing has been forced by undesirable stocks held over the Liverpool contracts. But that does not get over the fact that the weakness of nears, in reflecting the absence of immediate offtake, indicates a fundamental weakness.

The fact of the matter is that sentiment is weighted heavily against the market. The truth of that statement is shown by the way the necessity to replant fairly considerable areas in the South and the lateness of the crop have been entirely ignored. Cables assert that it is of no importance. But the rather better weather of the last few days has been considered important. The apparent inconsistency to bridged by unfriendly sentiment.

SOME FACTORS.

In looking into the future it is necessary to decide when sentiment is likely to change and secondly when outside selling coming on to the New York market is likely to cease. Those two factors are largely interlinked. A change in sentiment would almost immediately dry up outside selling. But Liverpool on any such change would be due for a fairly quick recovery to a more normal parity for nears relative to New York. So long as Liverpool remains under parity for nears New York is almost certain to get a steady flow of contracts from near month straddle reversing with Liverpool.

In restoring confidence (which amounts to the same as change in sentiment) a first essential is an indication of the world's textile industry getting out of the state of stagnation into which it has recently drifted. At the moment, we must confess, signs of recovery are singularly lacking.

In Bombay, although prices have declined about in line with New York the market has shown some small degree of nervousness at the lower price levels. There has been a tendency to hold prices during the night trading in the hope that New York would not confirm Liverpool weakness.

In addition, however, to discouraging advices from America, the local market has had discouragements of its own.

Local stocks are increasing and the Indian mill industry, for some six or eight months the brightest spot in the textile world, is now as quite as textiles in most other places. Deliveries of sold goods are slow and fresh business difficult to book.

EXPORTS DULL.

The export market also is extremely dull. Last week there was some inquiry from Liverpool for Broach types but the weakness of the Liverpool market increased the difficulties of securing a reasonable price to an extent which limited business to a very small volume.

Tenders against the Broach April-May 1938 contract, excluding to-day, total 19,500 bales. That is not a large figures but tenders continue with a persistent regularity which is sufficient to discourage enthusiasm. Furthermore it is anticipated that in the very near future wholleras will begin to be delivered against the contract.

The best that can be said of the Indian outlook is that the forward market has taken considerable selling and there is, in consequence, a lot of pessimism in the price. Option operators are all working on the short side. Were any encouraging news to come from America the Broach July-August contract, carrying most of the short interests, should stage a come back. But first of all it is necessary to wait for that encouraging news.

The rupee is again steadier. Well informed opinion here places no credence whatever on rumours of rupee depreciation. It is interesting also to note that gold shipped last week totalled around Rs. 25 lakhs.

WEATHER OVER U. S. A. COTTON BELT

EASTERN: General fair.
CENTRAL: Partly cloudy and colder
WESTERN: Partly cloudy and colder over the Eastern section.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. July Highest (11 a.m.)	8.72+07
N. Y. July Lowest (12-18 p.m.)	8.63—02
Liverpool July Highest	4.74+08
Liverpool July Lowest	4.70+04

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Scattered professional support on lower private acreage estimates than expected but trading still narrow. American cable states legislation will shortly be introduced into Congress providing for debenture export subsidies.

New York.—Market firmed early with outside markets later easing on foreign selling.

New York.—Weather continues favourable. It is too early to accurately estimate acreage. Better undertone due to strength in securities. Advise purchases on weak spots.

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool:—

Cotton:—Market shows signs being well liquidated temporary whilst nothing in situation need to change trend think purchases made easy markets will prove attractive during next two three months.

Rubber:—Poor American consumption may bring further cut quotas.

Tin:—Options look cheap.

Wheat:—Mainly weather market

New York:—

Weekly weather report favourable spot demand poor exotics below parity prevailing dullness may continue for sometime and with lack of incentive it is logical to expect prices to give way to some extent.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Their New York friends cabled:

Dull and featureless, Scattered European and Bombay selling; early local purchases due strength in securities: resold close.

Their Liverpool Agents cabled:

Inclined favour purchases Liverpool: sales New York October onwards.

Weekly weather favourable

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 4.

July	8.63—02
October	8.68—05
December	8.70—03
January	8.71—05
March	8.77—05
Middling Spot	8.63—02

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, May 4.

May	8.70
July	8.78
October	8.83—01
Middling spot	8.81

11 a.m. Ranges.—

July	8.72 to 8.72
October	8.78 to 8.77
December	8.79 to 8.79
Noon Call.—	
July	8.66
October	8.72

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, May 4.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. Ports	2,000
Day's exports to great Britain	4,000
Day's exports to the Continent	11,000
Day's exports to China and Japan	1,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 4.

May	4.64+08
June	4.68+07
July	4.72+06
August	4.75+06
September	4.78+06
October	4.82+05
November	4.84+05
December	4.86+05
January	4.88+05
February	4.90+05
March	4.92+04
Middling Spot	4.77+06
10-12 a.m. quotations.	
May	4.70
October	4.81

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, May 4.

GIZA—	
Spot	6.86+22.
May	6.18— 2.
July	6.48+ 9.
October	6.66+ 8.
November	6.66+ 8.
January 1939	6.74+ 8.
March	6.81+ 8.
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.70+ 0.
May	5.66+ 4.
July	5.71+ 5.
October	5.75+ 5.
November	5.80+ 5
January 1939	5.85+5.
March	5.89+5.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 5.

Following a small decline of 2 points in New York cotton futures. The local market opened to-day at Rs. 160 for Broach J/A. delivery and improved to Rs. 160/4 under scattered buying. Later on there was utter absence of any demand. General long liquidation appeared which depressed prices to Rs. 158/14. The tone of the market was easy and New Broach was quoted at Rs. 170/12.

Liverpool market was due to open 3 points down and it opened 4 points lower. The local market was slightly steady with Broach J/A quoted at Rs. 159/4 and new Broach at Rs. 171. Later on Liverpool reported 9 points down and Dollar sterling rate 5.00. The local market weakened and closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—			
Broach A/M 1938	156	8	0
Broach J/A 1938	158	12	0
Broach A/M 1939	170	8	0
Fine M. G.—			
Oomra May 1938	139	0	0
Oomra July 1938	141	8	0
Oomra D/J 1939	151	8	0
F G M G—			
Bengal May 1938	116	0	0
Bengal July 1938	118	8	0
Bengal D/J 1939	127	4	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, May 5

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Benagl U P		123	120	117	114
Punjab		123	120	117	114
Rajputana		123	120	117	114
Oomra No. 3	148	145	142	139	
C P No. 1	160	157	154	151	
C P No. 2	153	150	147	144	
Broach No. 2		163	161	159	157
Punjab Ame		183	180	177	174
Surat		216	213	210	209
Rajpipla		209	206	203	200
Navsari		222	219	216	213

Ready Cotton Quotation

Bombay, May 5

Bengal Superfine	124/25
Bengal Fine	121/22
Bengal F G	118/19
C P 1	150/55
C P 2	145/46
Arvi	147/48
Amraoti	140/42
Ellichpur	147/48
Berar	141/43
Khandesh	130/34
Jalna Sailu	132/26
Burwah Sanavad	145/46
Khandwa	145/47
Harda Khirkiya	145/47
Mathia	123/25
Malkapur	136/44
Broach	160/62
Punjab 4 F	175/80
Punjab 289 F	208/13
Sindh N T	193/98
Kampala	275/76
Jinja	236/67
Navsari	221/23
Jagadia Ankleshwar	205/06

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 4-6-38	7564000	6551000
Receipts yesterday 4-5-38	2000	12000
Exports to date 4-5-38	5330000	5062000
Stock at Ports 29-1-38	2807000	1614000
Stock at Interior Towns 29-4-38	2286000	1313000
Stock at Liverpool 29-4-38	1255000	985000
Visible Supply 29-4-38	6786000	4506000
Quantity in sight 29-4-38	13020000	12297000
Quantity out of sight 29-4-38	9115000	11043000

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, May 5

Light rains in Memphis Dist. Arkansas and Oklahoma. Forecast: Western Belt generally fair, all-balance entire belt cloudy.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, May 5.

Yesterday London gold prices closed unchanged at £6-19-6. Dollar-Sterling cross rate was 4.99 7/16 and London-Paris Exchange rate advanced 448 points at 169.41. It is understood that Tripartite agreement will continue and the Franc which is a weak link will be given a new rate of about 177. London silver market was unchanged. India bought and specuators sold. Later on speculators were small buyers at 1/16th over fixed price. New York silver was unchanged and Montreal futures advanced 5 to 10 points. Shanghai T. T. on London was 1.0 1/2. The local market was quiet but steady with a restricted business.

GOLD			
Ready	34	15	0
Vaishakh delivery	34	15	0
Vaishakh Teji-mandi	0	2	0
Jeth delivery	34	14	9
Jeth Teji-mandi	0	4	6
SILVER			
Ready	49	4	6
Vaishakh delivery	49	4	6
Vaishakh Teji-mandi	0	10	0
Jeth delivery	49	1	6
Jeth Teji-mandi	1	1	0

LONDON SILVER

London, May 4.

Spot	18 5/8
Forward	18 7/16

LONDON GOLD

London, May 4.

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£6/19/6

Montreal Silver

Montreal, May 4.

May	42.85+05
July	42.40+10
September	42.20+10

New York Silver

New York, May 4.

	Pre.	To-day
Spot	42 3/4c.	42 3/4c.

LONDON METALS

London, May 4.

Copper	£38	17	6
Lead	£14	18	6
Spelter	£13	1	3
Tin	£162	7	6

Bombay Metals

Bombay, May 5

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£38-15-0
Standard copper 3 months	£39-0-0
Electrolytic ocpper	£43-10-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 38-0-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 44-8-0

Tone: Steady.

Trading In Alexandria Cotton Market

The Alexandria cotton market will remain closed on the 6th May and commencing from 14th May, the market will remain closed on Saturdays.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, May 4

June	£10	8	9
July	£10	11	3

Argentine Linseed

London, May 4

May £12-0-0 Hull.

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, May 4

May	79 3/4d.
July	79 1/8d.
October	77 1/4d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, May 4

May	dol 0.80 5/8
July	dol 0.78 3/4
September	dol 0.79 1/2

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, May 5

Groundnuts May—			
Opening	27	9	6
Highest	27	11	0
Lowest	27	9	0
Closing	27	10	0
Groundnuts Aug—			
Opening	28	13	6
Highest	28	15	0
Lowest	28	13	0
Closing	28	14	6
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	31	9	0
Highest	31	10	0
Lowest	31	8	6
Closing	31	10	0
Castorseeds Sept—			
Opening	32	3	0
Highest	32	6	0
Lowest	32	3	0
Closing	32	4	0
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	17	12	6
Highest	17	12	6
Lowest	17	10	9
Closing	17	10	9
Cottonseeds Sept—			
Opening	18	10	3
Highest	18	10	3
Lowest	18	8	6
Closing	18	8	6

New York Sugar

New York, May 4

July	1.95
September	1.99
January	1.99

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, May 5

Ready Javas	Rs. 15	2	0
Shipment May June	4	12	6
Shipment July Sept	4	12	6
Kesar	12	4	0
Shipment Oct Dec	4	13	0
Saraya	12	0	0
Java Spot	F.	7.00	

LONDON SUGAR

London, May 4.

August	9/-

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, May 5.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/57	100/7
3 per cent 1951/64	103/2
3 per cent 1941	102/13
3 per cent U P Bonds	98/12
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	98/11
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	108/4
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	108/6
4 per cent 1960/70	114/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	119/8
5 per cent 1939/44	103/10
5 per cent 1939/43	107/2
5 1/2 per cent 1938/43	101/9
TAX FREE	
4 per cent 1953/63	113
5 per cent 1955	125
5 per cent 1945/55	118/2
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	101/4

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, May 5.

B. C. RATES—

T T D D 1/5 7/8

LONDON

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 7/8 June to Dec.

Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16

Bank's buying D D 1/6

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/16

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 269 3/8

Bank's buying T T 266 1/2

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T Nominal.

Bank's buying T T Nominal.

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 1/2

Bank's buying T T 77 5/8

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 66 1/2

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 66 3/8

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 84 1/2

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 76

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 157 1/2

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 91

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 4.99 1/2 4th instant

Japan/London 1/2 1/64 5th instant.

SHARES DELIVERED

Out of a total of 41887 shares for delivery in May settlement account through the Clearing House, the following are conspicuous:—

Associated Cement	8005
Andhra	165
Alcock	350
Belapur	1085
Bombay Burma	1173
Bombay Steamer	382
Bombay Telephone	660
Century	917
Colaba	935
Dyeing	694
Gokak	1915
Indian Bleaching	400
Kohinoor	945
Mysore	100
New Great	610
Nagpur	1478
Phoenix	5
Premier Construction	3230
Shivrajpur	3260
Swadeshi	870
Simplex	1755
Tata Steel Ord	7495
Tata Steel Def	1199
Tata Hydro	595
Tata Power	629
Tram	2985

Hongkong/London 1/2 15/16 5th instant.

Shanghai/London 1/0 1/2 5th instant.

Java/London 8.95 1/8 5th instant.

London/Paris 169.41 4th instant.

London/Belgium 29.65 1/4 4th instant.

London/Switzerland 21.75 4th instant.

London/Berlin 12.41 4th instant.

London/Stockholm 19.40 3/8 4th instant.

London/New York 4.99.56 4th instant.

London/Amsterdam 8.96 3/8 4th instant.

London/Italy 94.90 4th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Uncertain.

Gold £6-19-6 3rd instant.

Gold £6-19-6 4th instant.

Silver London Ready 18 5/8 3rd instant.

Silver London Ready 18 5/8 4th instant.

Silver London Forward 18 7/16 3rd instant.

Silver London Forward 18 7/16 4th instant.

Silver New York Ready 43 3rd instant.

Silver New York Ready 43 4th instant.

London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 3rd instant.

London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 4th instant.

London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 3rd instant.

London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 4th instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—

Call 1/2 per cent

3 months 1 1/4 per cent.

6 months 1 1/4 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, May 4.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	79 3/4
3 1/2 per cent	93
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	104 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	109 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	112 1/4
3 per cent 1949/52	100 1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	75 1/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	101 7/8
4 per cent Funding Loan	113 1/4
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	43/9

Shanghai Exchange

Shanghai, May 5.

T. T. on London.—	
Previous closing	1.0 1/2
To-day's closing	1.0 1/2
Tone:—Quiet	

RESERVE BANK.

Reserve Bank of India Rate unchanged at 3 per cent per annum.

—Reuter.

PAY IN—MAY 9 PAY OUT—MAY 11

Further Sagging On Stock Exchange

SCATTERED LONG LIQUIDATION

Market Feels Absence Of Support

BOMBAY, May 5.

Despite further weakness in the Franc, the Wall Street Market, on Wednesday ruled very steady. The move for U.S. Steel Corporation to market debentures worth a 100 million dollars was viewed favourably. U.S. Steel shares advanced dol. 3/4 and Anaconda Coppers gained dol. 7/8.

The local Share Bazar assumed sagging tendency on scattered long liquidation and prices declined. The market feels the absence of support and general sentiment continues bearish.

We drew the attention that the market had discounted the favourable effect of the satisfactory demand for Tata Steel good and it has proved correct. On the contrary the market which was under a process of liquidation got hopes of revival and covering by shorts weakened the technical position of the market.

We have nothing to add to the views expressed recently and we still believe that indications are in favour of lower prices and we do not favour any constructive interest at present. Although present prices are low and those who are inclined to take a bullish view of the market will not like our blunt expression of view, we cannot help in calling a spade a spade.

Professional operators are holding aloof for reasons best known to them, and outsiders particularly after extensive losses cannot sustain the market in their favour.

Tata Steel Dfd. Shares are showing resistance around Rs. 910 level but if this bottom is broken, we are afraid there will be extensive distress selling resulting in a further drop in prices.

The market was open for one hour and there was restricted business. Cotton Mill Shares ruled quiet and Bombay Dyeings after opening at Rs. 807, declined to Rs. 798. Hydro-Electric Shares were dull and featureless. Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 945 and after declining to Rs. 927 closed at Rs. 930. Ordinary shares weakened to Rs. 223 and Bombay Burmas were done at Rs. 506-14.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, May 5.

100 Ahm Advance (Rs. 9)	366	14	
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	798	12	
100 CENTURY (Rs. 6)	225	10	
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	223	12	
100 COLABA (Rs. 4)	140	10	
100 Coorla (Rs. 5)	92	8	
250 David	75	0	
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	362	8	
1 E. D. Sassoon Df. (nil)	0-5	0	
100 Finlay (Rs. 3)	123	12	
100 GOKAK (Rs. 1-8)	143	12	
1,000 Hindustan	1,600	0	
100 Indore	48	2	
100 Khatau (Rs. 2)	105	0	
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 12)	247	8	
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	477	8	
250 Madras United	35	0	
1,000 Morarji (Rs. 40)	1035	0	
250 Model	49	4	
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2)	120	0	
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	200	0	
100 Oosmanshahi (Re. 1)	42	8	
100 PHOENIX (Rs. 10)	235	0	
25 Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	70	0	
1,000 Sholapur (Rs. 30)	1,910	0	
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	73	2	
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	190	10	
100 Swan (Rs 2-8)	102	8	
500 Vishnu (Rs 30)	1,320	0	
1000 Western (Rs. 40)	802	8	
BANKS.			
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	114	0	
25-50 Central (Rs. 12)	30	12	
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1,550	0	
125-500 Im. Contry. (Rs. 7-8)	385	0	
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	138	8	
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-8)	117	8	
5 Union (As. 4)	6	0	
CEMENTS.			
100 ASSOCIATED (Rs. 7-8)	116	0	
INSURANCE.			
100-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	715	0	
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	13	12	
20 Mercantile	54	8	
15-75 New India (Rs. 14)	38	4	
200 Oriental	4,325	0	
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7	8	
ELECTRIC.			
100 Ahm. Old (Rs. 6-8)	135	0	
1,000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 40 plus 30)	1,420	0	
10 Ajmer (As 8)	12	10	
50 BOM. PRA[illegible]	126	0	
100 B'bay Suburban (Rs.6-8)	165	0	
10 Broach (As. 5)	10	14	
100 Karachi (4)	222	8	
100 Poona (4)	206	4	
100 Surat (Rs. 3)	168	2	
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 4-8 plus 3)	149	6	
1,000 TATA POWER (Rs. 37 plus 29)	1,336	4	
RAILWAYS.			
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	940	0	
100 C. Province	102	0	
100 Dh. Baramati	104	4	
100 Gujarat	98	12	
100 Mandra Bhon	99	0	
100 Pachora Jamner	95	8	
100 Sara Sirajgunj	100	12	
500 Tapti Valley	715	0	
MINING.			
9 Burma Corp. (As. 11)	6	8	
2 sh. Indian Copper (As. 1-6)	2	5	0
10 Indian Iron and Steel (Rs. 1-8)	28	8	
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	41	8	
30 TATA STEEL DFD. (Rs. 36-3-6)	930	0	
75 TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 10)	223	0	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	300	0	
50 BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 5)	143	12	
200-250 B'bay Safe Dep. (Rs. 5)	855	0	
250 BOMBAY STEAM (Rs. 5)	221	4	
125 B. Burma (Rs. 20)	506	14	
50 Do. Contry. (Rs. 8)	178	2	

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, May 5.

Bombay Dyeing (807/8) 807 800 802 797 798

Century (230/10) 230 225

Central India (227/8) 226 224 225 223

Kohinoor (248/12) 247 245 247/8

New Great (207/8) 206 202 200

Simplex (73/2) 73 72/8 73/2

Swadeshi (195) 193 192 190/14

Associated Cement (116/4) 116/8 115/12 116

Andhra (1421/4) 1417 1422 1420

Tata Hydro (149/6) 149

Tata Power (1342/8) 1340 1335 1336

Tram. Ord. (126/9) 126/9

T. Steel Dfd. (950) 945 940 945 932 937 927 930

T. Steel Ord. (226/8) 226 225 223

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (169/12) 169/8 169/4

Bellapur (145) 144 143/12

B. Steam (222/8) 222 221

B. Burma (513) 507 512 508 510 506/14

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, May 4.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

Turnover 550,000 shares. Expect improvement to continue temporarily, Government taking more liberal views. Among utilities we think favourably of: Consolidated Gas Co., of New York, Common and North American Co., Radio Corp. of America earned 4 cents for Common shares in March quarter. Elec. Power and Light 1937 consolidated net income amount to dol 9727530

	Dol.
Electric Power and Light	9
Electric Bond 5 per cent Pfd.	45
United Corpn.	3
United Power and Light	2
American Tel and Tel.	128
Western Union Tslg.	21 1/2
Chesapeake and Ohio Rly.	27
New York Central Rly.	12 1/4
Crucible Steel 7 per cent Pfd.	65
Bethelehem Steel	48
Crucible Steel	25
Ludlum Steel	15 1/2
Republic Steel	13 1/2
United S. Steel	44 3/4
Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt	6
United S. Smelting	54
Anaconda Copper Mining	28 1/4
Int. Nickel of Canada	46 1/2
General Motors	30 1/2
General Electric	33 1/4
Radio Corp.	6
Union Carbide	65 3/4
Barnsdall Oil	14
Socony Oil	13 3/4
St. Oil of N. J.	48
National Distillers	20
Chase Bank	30
National City Bank	24

8sh Br. B. Petrol	3-4-9	
50 B'BAY TELEPHONE (Rs. 2-8)	92	0
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 4)	131	4
50 I. Invest Trust	40	0
100 I. Radio Defd. (12)	527	8
100 I. Radio Ord. (15)	425	0
1000 Port Canning (Rs 26)	690	0
30 PREMIER CON. (Rs. 2-15)	62	0
15 Scindia	17	13
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	27	12
PREFERENCE		
7 p.c Andhra Valley	1.520	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	285	0
7 p.c. B'bay Tram (T.F.)	70	12
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	540	0
6-1/4 p.c. Prem Const. 1st	107	4
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Con 2nd	90	0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	151	4
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1.546	4
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	204	6
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	169	4
7 p.c Vishnu	703	12
DEBENTURES		
3-3/4 Andhra Valley	101	8
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	108	12
4 p.c. Bom. Telephone	52	0
7 p.c. Sholapur	77	4
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	108	12

(Latest Dividend in Brackets and Capital Letters indicate shares on Forward List).

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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1938

Why Not Indian Governors?

LIBERAL LEADER ON END OF ORISSA CRISIS

To Put I. C. S. Men As Heads Of Administration Is Outrageous, Says Setalvad

BOMBAY, May 5.

The view that all posts of Governors in India, whether acting or permanent, should no longer be given to the Indian Civil Servants, but should be filled by men in public life in England or India, is emphasised by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, President of the Indian National Liberal Federation in the course of a statement commenting on the solution of the Orissa crisis.

Sir Chimanlal says: "The Orissa crisis is over. The British Government have acknowledged and corrected their mistake. The mistake was so glaring that is surprising how they committed it. The objection taken was that an erstwhile subordinate of the Ministry in the province was elevated to the post of the Governor and the Ministry had thereby to serve under him.

"IT IS OUTRAGEOUS"

"Gandhiji in his statement laid stress on this particular aspect. To my mind, however, the grievance regarding appointments of Governors, either acting or permanent, is of a much more serious character, though no doubt the appointment of a subordinate Civil Servant in a province to be the Governor of that province is outrageous. The appointment as Governor in a province of a Civil Servant subordinate to the Ministry in another province may meet the particular objection raised on this occasion but it will in my opinion be equally wrong in principle. I think that the appointment of any member of the Civil Service to the post of Governor, either permanent or acting, is inconsistent with and is quite unsuited to the spirit of the New Constitution which is supposed to establish, in some measure at least, responsible Government. The Civil Service, since the introduction of the New Constitution, should be purely a service in the same position as the Civil Service in England. The Civil Servant should no longer be in a position to dictate policy. He should merely be a part of the machine to carry out the policies of the popular Governments. The Civil Servant trained in the traditions of the service for a number of years imbibes such a service mentality and gets such a narrow view of things that it is not the right thing to put him at the head of the administration in which you require a broad outlook and vision which cannot be expected from a person who has been a part of the Civil Service machine. I have nothing but praise for the efficiency of the Civil Servant but the very efficiency and tradition of the Civil Service unfit him for a position where political sagacity is more wanted than mere administrative capacity.

INDIANS AS GOVERNORS.

"I, therefore, hold that all the posts of Governors, whether permanent or acting, in India should no longer be held by members of the Civil Service but should be filled by men in public life in England as well as in India. It is strange that since the time of Lord Sinha, the British Government have fought shy of appointing Indians as Governors and still it cannot be denied that there are a sufficient number of Indians capable of discharging the duties of that post very efficiently. At the first Round Table Conference in the Service sub-committee, I gave expression to these views very frankly in considerable detail. I trust that the Congress and other political bodies in this country will agitate ceaselessly for this reform of excluding members of the Civil Service from the posts of Governors."—A. P.

SIX PERSONS BURNT IN VILLAGE FIRE

NEW DELHI, May 5.

Six persons including three women were fatally burnt in a serious fire in Pataudi which completely gutted nearly 200 huts, says a message received from the Pataudi State about 30 miles from Delhi.

Prompt but futile attempts were made to check the spread of the fire and several persons received burning injuries in rescue work.

The Nawab and other State officials rushed to the spot and met the sufferers.—United Press.

INDO-BRITISH TRADE TALKS

Indian Advisers Asked To Be In Simla By Monday

SIMLA, May 5.

The first formal meeting between the members of the Indian unofficial panel and the Lancashire delegation has been arranged to take place in the Committee Room of the Council Chamber on May 3 As at present arranged, such meetings will continue till May 23.

The Indian advisers have been requested to be in Simla on Monday when negotiations between the British and Indian delegations will commence.—United Press.

HOOLIGANISM CONDEMNED

Shankerrao Deo's Warning

POONA, May 3.

Condemnation of "The Excesses and Goondaism perpetrated on Congress workers" during the last two days, was made at a largely atended meeting of Poona citizens held to-night at Shanwarwada, Mr. N. V. Gadgil, M.L.A. presiding. Some of the persons with heads and faces swatched in bandages and several people injured in the clashes yesterday were present at the meeting and were lustily cheered by the audience

The meeting passed off peacefully except towards the end when an attempt was made to shout down a speaker.

Mr. Gadgil condemning the hooliganism warned that the preaching of communism and violence was sure to bring its Nemesis. He pointed out that it was an irony that a clash should have occurred at a meeting held to urge the repeal of the Arms Act.

Mr. T. R. Deogirikar observed that Poona had already to wipe out the blot as a result of the anti-nationalism preached by certain Hindu communalists. He cited the instance of the outrage of bomb-throwing on Mahatma Gandhi perpetrated some years ago in the name of religion and added that now they witnessed it culminating in unbridled hooliganism.

Mr. Shankarrao Deo uttered a warning to the "Agents Provocateurs" who wanted to bring the Congress Government into disrepute, by compelling them to use the Police and force to quench disturbances. He pointed out that internecine war never achieved freedom and urged for a change of outlook.

Other speakers included Mr. Keshavrao Jedhe, President, M.P.C.C., Mrs. Durgagbai Jog and one of the injured workers.

Although excitement prevailed in some localities there was no breach of the peace.—A. P.

Why Sardar Goes To Mysore

Gandhiji Is Believed To Have Asked Him To Report On Tragedy

BANGALORE, May 5.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Acharya Kripalani are due to arrive here next morning.

It is not known whether they are coming on their own initiative or at the instruction of Gandhiji but the feeling here is that there is such wide and marked difference between the Government and non-official versions of the firing incident that Mahatma Gandhi has instructed Sardar to make inquiries personally and submit a report to him.

It is also said that the Sardar is visiting Mysore to study at first hand the public awakening here.

Meanwhile the Congress Inquiry Committee which left for Viduraswatham is recording evidence. In view of their own inquiry, the Government, it is considered, may not comply with the appeal made by the Congress Inquiry Committee to instruct the local and district officials to give evidence before the Committee.—United Press

VIDURASWATHAM SHOOTING ECHO

Witnesses Give Evidence Before Congress Enquiry Committee

VIDURASWATHAM, May 4.

The Mysore Congress Enquiry Committee met here and recorded the evidence of two persons and a hotel-keeper was also examined.

Mr. B. N. Narasinga Rao of Doddaballapur (Tumkur District), giving his evidence, referred to the procession of volunteers to the scene of the tragedy, the peaceful behaviour of the crowd and the arrest of four Congress workers.

The witness stated that they did not see the crowd of villagers pursuing the police.—United Press.

Abbottabad Jathas For Shahidgunj

RAWALPINDI, May 5.

A Jatha of ten Muslims left Abbottabad for Lahore in connection with Shahidganj Civil Disobedience.

The special feature of this Jatha is that all the eight members of the Working Committee of Majlis-i-Ahrar, Abbottabad, have joined this Jatha. So far thirty Jathas of Ahrar volunteers have been sent from Abbottabad.—A.P.

SENSE OF FALSE SECURITY

Achyut Patwardhan's Warning Against Meshes Of Elections

BOMBAY, May 5.

A conference of Congress workers in the Sangameshwar Taluka was held at Devrukh, a taluka station in the Ratnagiri District, under the presidentship of Mr. Achyut Patwardhan. Mr. Patwardhan was taken in a procession to the Conference premises.

Over 200 workers and several members of the District Congress Committee attended the Conference.

Mr. Patwardhan hoisted the National Flag and Mr. Pandit, the President of the Sangameshwar Taluka Congress Committee, welcomed the delegates.

A WARNING

In his presidential address Mr. Patwardhan said that although he was opposed to office acceptance in the beginning, he had no hesitation, in admitting that after office acceptance, Congress has had greater hold on the people than before But that was not enough.

"We are labouring", he added, "under a sense of false security and several people are inclined to think, that the present Congress Ministries will continue for ever. He doubted the soundness of this view. "Our people are", he added "in the danger of being enmeshed in the net of elections, whether provincial or local." Elections were not the end but only a means to and end.

FIRST DUTY

The first duty before the Congress workers, he emphasised, was to organise the peasantry. Abolition of "Khoti" was to his mind a "sine-qua-non" of unity and strength of the peasantry. That was the only way for Congress to obtain firm foot hold among the peasantry. Secondly, untouchability must be exterminated. Thirdly, the ancient but pernicious influence of the village hooligans must be got rid of and purity in public life must be secured.

Various resolutions were passed, including opposition to Federation and condemnation of the Mysore firing."—A.P.

Bihar Premier For Bombay

PATNA, May 5.

Mr. Srikrishna Sinha, Prime Minister, is expected to leave Patna for Bombay on May 10 to attend the Prime Ministers' Conference to be held at Bombay on May 12, 13 and 14.—A.P.

Physical Education In Presidency

Government Appoint Board

The Government of Bombay have decided that a Board of Physical Education shall be constituted to advise them on matters concerning physical education. The Board will consist of six non-official members to be nominated by Government from time to time, with the Director of Public Instruction and the Director of Public Health for the Government of Bombay as ex-officio members. The Principal of the Training Institute for Physical Education, which is proposed to be started by Government shortly, will also, when appointed, be an ex-officio member of the Board and act as its Secretary.

Government have nominated the following persons as non-official members of the Board for a period of two years with effect from the date of this Resolution:—

CHAIRMAN.

Swami Kuvalayanand of Lonavla

MEMBERS.

Mr C. B. Purani, M.L.A., Ahmedabad.
Dr. V. R. Bhoosrath, Bombay.
Mrs. Faiz B. Tyabji, M.L.A., Bombay.
Mr. V. N. Jog, M.L.A., Dharwar.
Mr. Lalji Goculdas Kapadia, Advocate (O.S.) Bombay.

The question of the location of the office of the Board is under the consideration of Government. In the meanwhile the Director of Public Instruction has been requested to make the necessary arrangements for the meetings of the Board to some responsible officer of the Educational Department pending the appointment of the Principal of the Training Institute for Physical Education.

BOARD'S POWERS

The powers and duties of the Board will be regulated as follows:—

(1) The Board shall advise on all matters pertaining to the physical education of school-going children as well as others;
(2) The Board shall have no control over the administrative work of the Educational Department. Its work will be of a purely deliberative and advisory nature;
(3) The Educational Department shall consult the Board on all matters relating to the general policy to be followed in the development and administration of physical educational in the Province;
(4) Appointments to the teaching staff for training teachers in physical education shall be made in consultation with the Board so far as it does not affect the statutory functions of the Public Service Commission. Bombay-Sind, to make the selection of candidates for appointments, laid down in the Public Service Commission Function Rules;
(5) The Board shall also advise Government in regard to the acquisition of play-grounds and playing fields for gymnasia as well as for schools;
(6) The members of the Board shall be entitled to inspect physical education work in Government as well as aided institutions and to give such advice to the authorities concerned as they deem necessary;
(7) The Board shall frame courses of physical education for the different training institutions and also for the primary and secondary school pupils in the Province;
(8) The Board shall be entitled to be supplied with all the information that it requires for its deliberations from all the Departments;
(9) The Board's advice shall be taken in framing the Annual Budget for physical education;
(10) The Chairman of the Board shall be the Executive and Administrative Officer of the Board so far as educative propaganda described in the report of the Committee is concerned and he shall be helped by an efficient staff to enable him to discharge his duties, the Chairman shall be guided by the Board.
(11) The selection of the staff for the office of the Board of Physical Education should be made with the approval of the Chairman of the Board so far as it does not affect the statutory functions of the Public Service Commission. Bombay-Sind, to make the selection of candidates for appointments, laid down in the Public Service Commission Function Rules."

RAYON INDUSTRY IN PRESIDENCY

Honourable Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government has given notice of the following resolution for the current Session of the Assembly:—

"This Assembly approves of the scheme embodied in the Budget Blue Book for 1938-39 (page 185) for making experiments for introducing the rayon (artificial silk) industry in this Province at a cost not exceeding Rs. 71,000."

Akali Leader At Calcutta

CALCUTTA, May 5.

Master Tarasingh, Akali leader and President of the Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee, Amritsar, has arrived here with other Sikh leaders on a brief visit. He is staying in the Sikh Temple Jagat Sudhar in Kalighat and will leave to-morrow by the Punjab Mail in order to interview Mahatma Gandhi in connection with the Shahidganj mosque affair.—A.P.

Dr. S. C. Banerjee To Preside

MADRAS, May 5.

Dr. S. C. Banerjee, President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, has consented to preside over the anniversary of the Tramway and Electric Supply Workers Union to be held here on May 15

Dr. Banerjee is expected to arrive at Madras on May 14. He will be accompanied by Mr. Deven Sen, Assistant Secretary of the Trade Union Congress

Mr. K. Venkataswami Naidu, President of the Union, is Chairman of the Reception Committee. —United Press.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE GALLOW'S HAND

IF THAT GASOLINE FLAME REACHES DONAVAN, HE'S GONE!
2-10
Copr. 1938, King Features Syndicate, Inc., World rights reserved.
LYMAN ANDERSON
WADE'S DIVE SENDS BOTH OF THEM ROLLING DOWN THE CURVE OF THE ROAD---AWAY FROM THE GASOLINE!
COME ON, DONAVAN--THAT EXPLOSION DIDN'T HURT YOU!--- SNAP OUT OF IT!

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